

**In The United States Patent and Trademark Office  
On Appeal From The Examiner To The Board  
of Patent Appeals and Interferences**

In re Application of: Rand B. Nickerson, et al.  
Serial No.: 10/630,426  
Filing Date: July 29, 2003  
Group Art Unit: 2168  
Examiner: Mahesh H. Dwivedi  
Confirmation No.: 7833  
Title: Providing Substantially Real-Time Access to Collected  
Information Concerning User Interaction with a Web Page of a  
Website

**Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents**

Commissioner for Patents  
PO Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

**Appeal Brief**

Appellants have appealed to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences ("Board") from the Office Action mailed November 14, 2006 finally rejecting pending Claims 1-34 ("Final Office Action") and the Advisory Action mailed February 8, 2007. Appellants filed a Notice of Appeal on February 14, 2007. Appellants respectfully submit this Appeal Brief with the statutory fee of \$250.00.

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**Real Party In Interest**

This Application is owned by OpinionLab, Inc., as indicated by an Assignment recorded on July 29, 2003 in the Assignment Records of the PTO at Reel 014359, Frame 0548 (6 pages).

**Related Appeals and Interferences**

No known appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings are related to or will directly affect, be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision regarding this Appeal.

**Status of Claims**

Claims 1-34 are pending in this Application, stand rejected pursuant to the Final Office Action mailed November 14, 2006, and are presented for appeal. All pending claims are shown in Appendix A, along with an indication of the status of those claims.

**Status of Amendments**

All amendments submitted by Appellants were entered by the Examiner prior to the mailing of the Final Office Action.

**Summary of Claimed Subject Matter**

The claimed invention relates to systems and methods for providing substantially real-time access to collected information concerning user interaction with a web page of a website. (Page 1, Lines 7-8). Certain embodiments of the invention may enable a website owner to, while viewing a particular web page, perform a substantially real-time look-up of user feedback information concerning the particular web page that has been collected from users who have accessed the particular web page. (Page 5, Lines 23-26). Certain embodiments may be useful to a content manager who is responsible for particular web pages of a website and wants to analyze user feedback information concerning only those particular web pages. (Page 5, Lines 27-29). Certain embodiments may also be useful to others who may want to review unfiltered user feedback information directly from any web page of a company's website. (Page 5, Line 30 - Page 6, Line 2).

Figure 1 illustrates an example system for measuring and reporting user feedback to particular web pages.

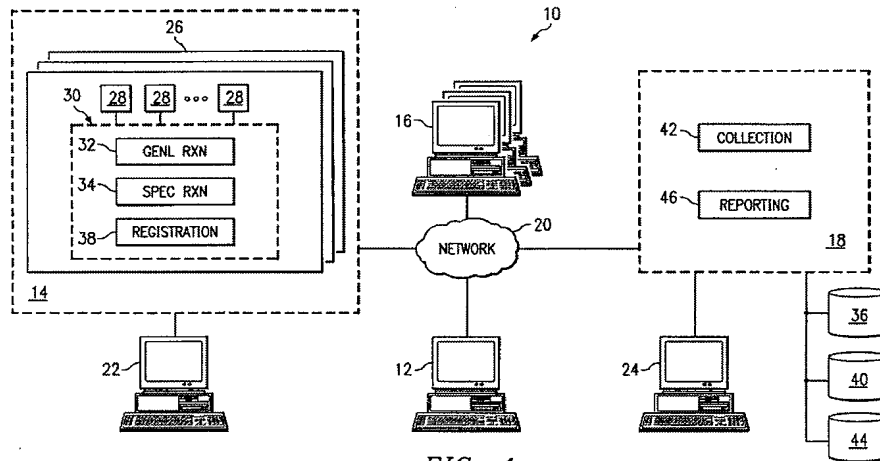
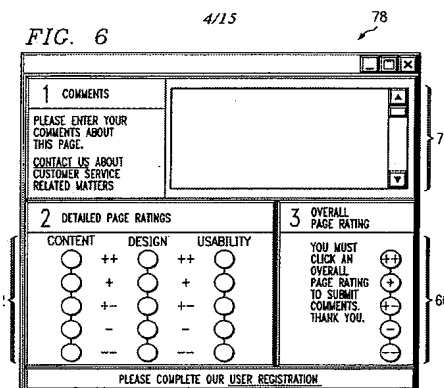
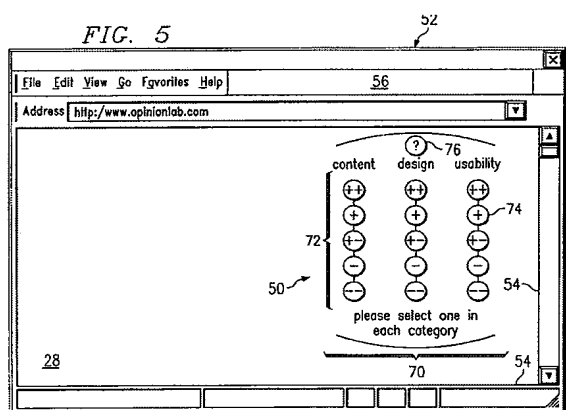
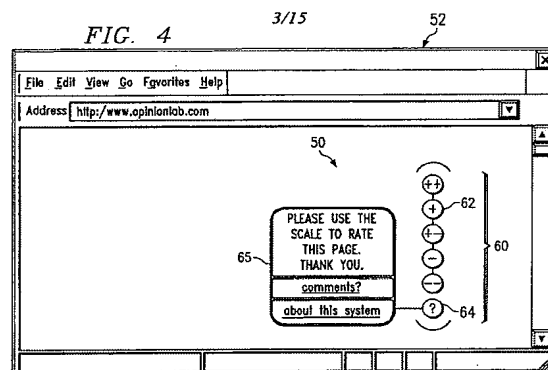
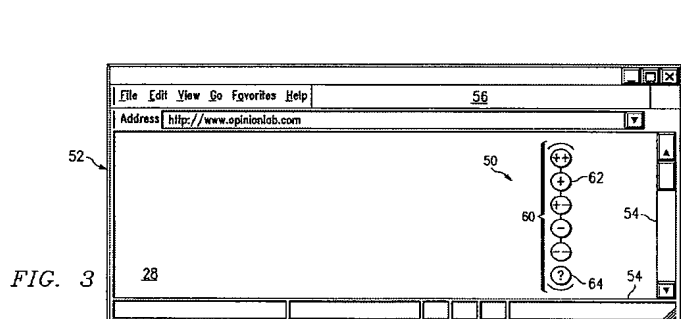


FIG. 1

According to certain embodiments, system 10 may include web server 14 and reporting server 18. (Page 9, Lines 27-28). Web server 14 hosts or otherwise supports at least one website 26 including one or more web pages 28. (Column 10, Lines 11-12). According to certain embodiments, a user 16 may establish a connection to server 14 and access a particular web page 28. (Page 10, Lines 17-20). Each user 16 may have an opinion, assessment, feeling, or other subjective reaction to each web page 28 communicated to the user 16, either in its entirety or more specifically to the format, content, design, or another characteristic associated with web page 28. (Page 10, Line 29 - Page 11, Line 1). In certain embodiments, feedback from a user 16 concerning web page 28 may reflect one or more reactions of user 16 to web page 28 and may, where appropriate, include ratings, comments, answers to explicit questions, or any other suitable general or specific user feedback concerning web page 28. (Page 11, Lines 12-17).

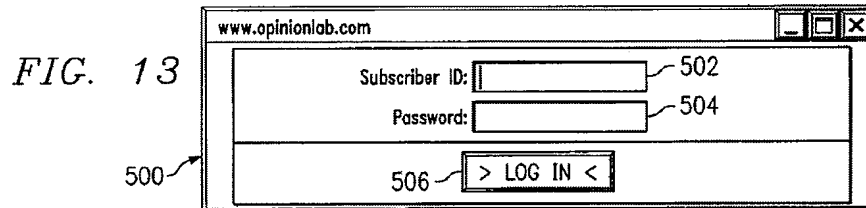
In one embodiment, server 14 supports a user feedback measurement tool 30 that is incorporated into web page 28 and may be communicated to user 16 with web page 28. (Page 11, Lines 23-25). In a particular embodiment, tool 30 includes software code incorporated into the HTML, XML, or other software code of web page 28. Tool 30 may also include one or more scripts that may be stored in a dedicated or other suitable directory.

(Page 11, Line 29 - Page 12, Line 1). Figures 3-6 illustrate example feedback measurement tools according to particular embodiments.

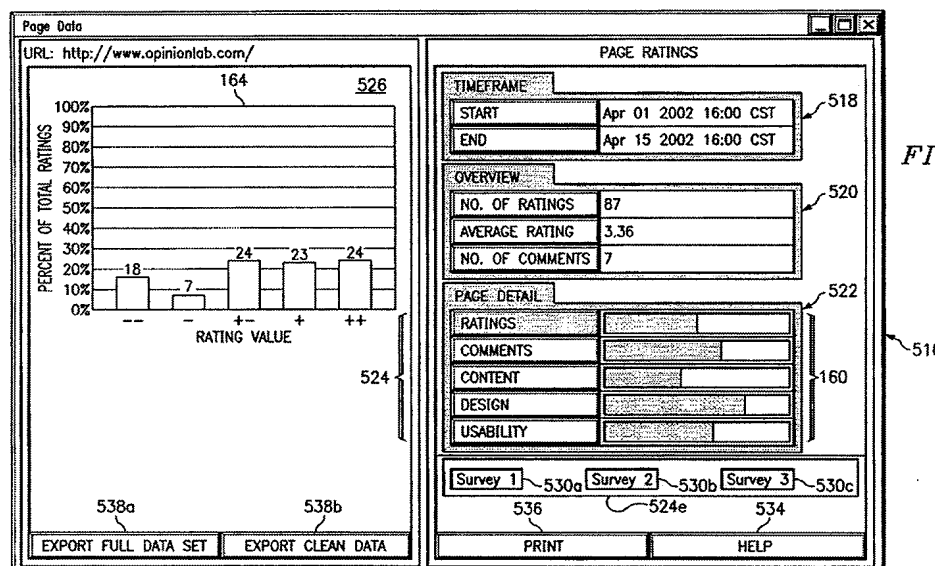


In certain embodiments, web page 28 may provide website owner 12 access to collected user feedback information concerning a particular web page 28. (Page 50, Lines 24-25). In particular embodiments, website owner 12 may launch a feedback-viewing application for viewing collected feedback information concerning web page 28 by accessing web page 28 using a web browser and, while web page 28 is viewable, entering a particular keystroke using a keyboard or otherwise indicating a desire to access collected user feedback information concerning web page 28. (Page 51, Lines 12-16). The feedback-viewing application launched by website owner 12 may be provided by any suitable software component associated with web page 28. (Page 51, Lines 27-28). As an example, in particular embodiments, feedback measurement tool 30 may include one or more modules that provide the feedback-viewing application. (Page 51, Lines 29-30).

Figure 13 illustrates an example password window 500 that may be presented to owner 12 after the feedback-viewing application has been launched. (Page 52, Lines 3-5).



In certain embodiments, the feedback-viewing application may require website owner 12 to enter a valid subscriber ID and a valid password before the feedback-viewing application provides website owner 12 access to collected user feedback information concerning web page 28. (Page 52, Lines 5-8). For example, the feedback-viewing application may determine whether the subscriber ID and the password entered by website owner 12 are valid. (Page 52, Lines 13-15). According to this example, if the subscriber ID and the password entered by website owner 12 are valid, the feedback-viewing application may allow website owner to access collected user feedback information concerning web page 28. (Page 52, Lines 15-17). Figures 15 and 16 illustrate an example displays that may be generated by feedback-viewing application to present collected user feedback to website owner 12.



Page Data

URL: <http://www.opinionlob.com/>

DATE	RATING	COMMENTS
4/1/2002 7:57:46 PM	3	I've been trying for 20 minutes to enroll my new card which I received tonight and I keep getting the message that info doesn't match. Why don't they highlight the specific area that I am entering incorrectly. Why aren't I allowed to communicate with them unless I am a customer
4/2/2002 2:43:50 AM	5	jui03uj09j01
4/2/2002 7:39:45 AM	1	THIS IS ONE OF THE WORST DESIGNS I HAVE COME INTO CONTACT WITH
4/3/2002 10:04:24 AM	3	How do I find state highway construction projects for areas that I am planning travel? note not interstates but state hwy.
4/5/2002 12:09:00 AM	4	Although I couldn't find the 'Patches' for Wins 95 re: PMaker 5--Each page here I'd rate ++ or +
4/11/2002 4:45:50 AM	3	Where is Cursitor Street?
4/12/2002 10:27:53 AM	1	Just testing please ignore...
4/14/2002 4:06:40 AM	5	Great software you have got there. I have started to realize it's potential after I installed it on my web site.

EXPORT FULL DATA SET 538a EXPORT CLEAN DATA 538b

PAGE COMMENTS

TIMEFRAME

START Apr 01 2002 16:00 CST

END Apr 15 2002 16:00 CST

OVERVIEW

NO. OF RATINGS 7

AVERAGE RATING 3.36

NO. OF COMMENTS 7

PAGE DETAIL

RATINGS

COMMENTS

CONTENT

DESIGN

USABILITY

Survey 1 Survey 2 Survey 3

536 534

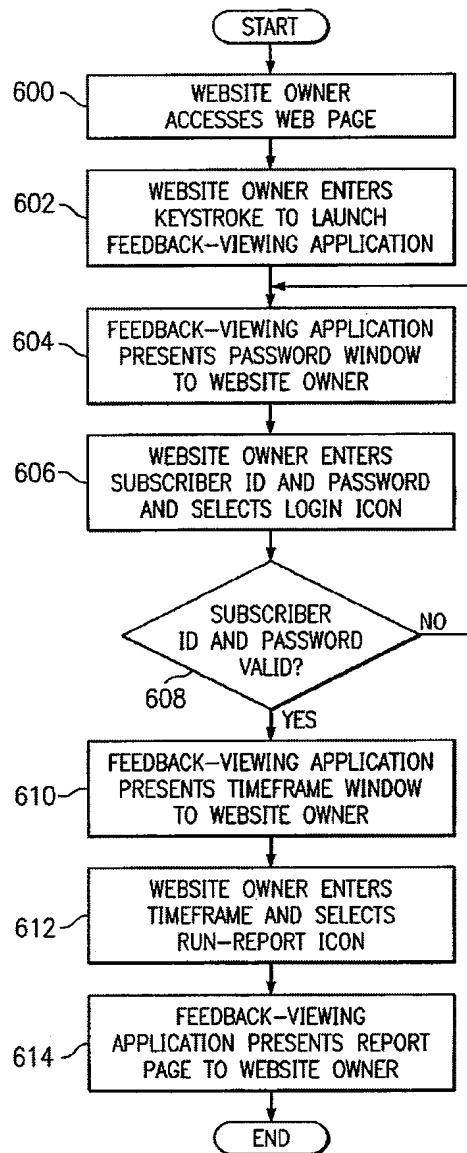
PRINT HELP

FIG. 16

13/15

Figure 19 illustrates an example method for providing substantially real-time access to collected information concerning user interaction with a web page of a website. (Page 8, Lines 3-5). The example method begins at step 600, where website owner 12 accesses web page 28. (Page 57, Lines 29-30). At step 602, *while web page 28 is still viewable*, website owner 12 enters a particular keystroke or other suitable input to launch a feedback-viewing application associated with web page 28. (Page 57, Line 29 - Page 58, Line 1). At step 604, the feedback-viewing application presents a password window 510 to website owner 12. (Page 57, Lines 28-29). At step 606, website owner 12 enters a subscriber ID and a password and selects login button 506. At step 608, if the subscriber ID and the password entered by website owner 12 are invalid, the method returns to step 604. At step 608, if the subscriber ID and the password entered by website owner 12 are valid, the example method proceeds to step 610. At step 610, the feedback-viewing application presents time frame window 510 to website owner 12. At step 612, website owner 12 enters a time frame and selects run-report button 514. At step 614, the feedback-viewing application presents report page 516 to website owner 12 according to the entered time frame, at which point the example method ends.

*FIG. 19*



With regard to the independent claims currently under Appeal, Appellants provide the following concise explanation of the subject matter recited in the claim elements. For brevity, Appellants does not necessarily identify every portion of the Specification and drawings relevant to the recited claim elements. Additionally, this explanation should not be used to limit Appellants' claims but is intended to assist the Board in considering the Appeal of this Application.



For example, independent Claim 1 recites:

A system for providing substantially real-time access to collected information concerning user interaction with a particular web page of a website, the system comprising:

first software associated with a particular web page of a website and operable to collect information concerning user interaction with the particular web page (*see e.g.*, Page 11, Line 23 - Page 13, Line 5; Page 21, Lines 3-6); and

second software associated with the particular web page operable to:

receive, from a website owner who has accessed the particular web page using a web browser while the particular web page is viewable within a browser window of the web browser, input indicating a desire to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page (*see e.g.*, Page 50, Line 24 - Page 52, Line 2; Page 57, Line 30 - Page 58, Line 1);

determine whether the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page (*see e.g.*, Page 52, Lines 3-20; Page 58, Lines 3-7); and

if the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page:

generate a viewable user interface providing substantially real-time access to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page (*see e.g.*, Page 54, Line 14 - Page 55, Line 6; Page 58, Lines 11-13); and

to provide the website owner substantially real-time access to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page, present the viewable user interface to the website owner in substantially real-time in response to the input received from the website owner while the particular web page was viewable within the browser window of the web browser (*see e.g.*, Page 8, Lines 3-5; Page 57, Line 28 - Page 58, Line 19).

As another example, independent Claim 12 recites:

A method for providing substantially real-time access to collected information concerning user interaction with a particular web page of a website, the method comprising:

collecting information concerning user interaction with a particular web page of a website (*see e.g.*, Page 11, Line 23 - Page 13, Line 5; Page 21, Lines 3-6);

receiving, from a website owner who has accessed the particular web page using a web browser while the particular web page is viewable within a browser window of the web browser, input indicating a desire to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page (*see e.g.*, Page 50, Line 24 - Page 52, Line 2; Page 57, Line 30 - Page 58, Line 1);

determining whether the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page (*see e.g.*, Page 52, Lines 3-20; Page 58, Lines 3-7); and

if the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page:

generating a viewable user interface providing substantially real-time access to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page (*see e.g.*, Page 54, Line 14 - Page 55, Line 6; Page 58, Lines 11-13); and

to provide the website owner substantially real-time access to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page, presenting the viewable user interface to the website owner in substantially real-time in response to the input received from the website owner while the particular web page was viewable within the browser window of the web browser (*see e.g.*, Page 8, Lines 3-5; Page 57, Line 28 - Page 58, Line 19).

As another example, independent Claim 23 recites:

Software for providing substantially real-time access to collected information concerning user interaction with a particular web page of a website while the particular web page is viewable, the software embodied in media and when executed operable to:

receive, from a website owner who has accessed a particular web page of a website and using a web browser while the particular web page is viewable within a browser window of the web browser, input indicating a desire to access collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page (*see e.g.*, Page 50, Line 24 - Page 52, Line 2; Page 57, Line 30 - Page 58, Line 1);

determine whether the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page (*see e.g.*, Page 52, Lines 3-20; Page 58, Lines 3-7); and

if the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page:

generate a viewable user interface providing substantially real-time access to the collected information concerning user interaction with the

particular web page (*see e.g.*, Page 54, Line 14 - Page 55, Line 6; Page 58, Lines 11-13); and

to provide the website owner substantially real-time access to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page, present the viewable user interface to the website owner in substantially real-time in response to the input received from the website owner while the particular web page was viewable within the browser window of the web browser (*see e.g.*, Page 8, Lines 3-5; Page 57, Line 28 - Page 58, Line 19).

As another example, independent Claim 34 recites:

A system for providing substantially real-time access to collected information concerning user interaction with a particular web page of a website, the system comprising:

means for collecting information concerning user interaction with a particular web page of a website (*see e.g.*, Page 11, Line 23 - Page 13, Line 5; Page 21, Lines 3-6); and

means for receiving, from a website owner who has accessed the particular web page using a web browser and while the particular web page is viewable within a browser window of the web browser, input indicating a desire to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page (*see e.g.*, Page 50, Line 24 - Page 52, Line 2; Page 57, Line 30 - Page 58, Line 1);

means for determining whether the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page (*see e.g.*, Page 52, Lines 3-20; Page 58, Lines 3-7); and

means for, if the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page:

generating a viewable user interface providing substantially real-time access to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page (*see e.g.*, Page 54, Line 14 - Page 55, Line 6; Page 58, Lines 11-13); and

to provide the website owner substantially real-time access to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page, presenting the viewable user interface to the website owner in substantially real-time in response to the input received from the website owner while the particular web page is viewable within the browser window of the web browser (*see e.g.*, Page 8, Lines 3-5; Page 57, Line 28 - Page 58, Line 19).

**Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal**

Appellants request the Board to review the Examiner's rejection of Claims 1-5, 10-16, 21-27, and 32-34 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Appellants request the Board to review the Examiner's rejection of Claims 6-9, 17-20, and 28-31 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

**Argument**

For at least the following reasons, the Examiner's rejections of Claims 1-34 are improper and should be reversed.

**I. Claims 1-5, 10-16, 21-27 and 32-34 are Allowable over *Muret***

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 1-5, 10-16, 21-27, and 32-34 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,792,458 B1 to Muret, et al. ("*Muret*"). Appellants respectfully disagree. A copy of *Muret* is included in Appendix B.

Independent Claim 1 recites:

A system for providing substantially real-time access to collected information concerning user interaction with a particular web page of a website, the system comprising:

first software associated with a particular web page of a website and operable to collect information concerning user interaction with the particular web page; and

**second software associated with the particular web page operable to:**

**receive, from a website owner who has accessed the particular web page using a web browser while the particular web page is viewable within a browser window of the web browser, input indicating a desire to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page;**

determine whether the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page; and

if the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page:

generate a viewable user interface providing substantially real-time access to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page; and

to provide the website owner substantially real-time access to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page, **present the viewable user interface to the website owner in substantially real-time in response to the input received from the website owner while the particular web page was viewable within the browser window of the web browser.**

Independent Claims 12, 23, and 34 recite substantially similar limitations. Appellants respectfully submit that *Muret* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest the combination of elements recited in any of Claims 1, 12, 23, and 34. For example, *Muret* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest software “associated with the particular web page” such that, as recited in Claim 1, it is operable to:

- (1) “receive, from a website owner who has accessed the particular web page using a web browser while the particular web page is viewable within a browser window of the web browser, input indicating a desire to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page;” and
- (2) “present the viewable user interface to the website owner in substantially real-time in response to the input received from the website owner while the particular web page was viewable within the browser window of the web browser.”

The specification describes certain technical advantages associated with particular embodiments of a system that includes the features recited in Claim 1. According to the specification, “particular embodiments may enable a website owner to, while viewing a particular web page, perform a substantially real-time look-up of user feedback information concerning the particular web page.” (Page 5, Lines 23-25). These embodiments may be advantageous to those who may want to review user feedback information “directly from any web page of a company’s website.” (Page 5, Line 30 - Page 6, Line 2).

The Examiner asserts that the “user 530 send[ing] a report request 540 to the report engine 400 via a web browser 520” disclosed in *Muret* can be properly construed as “second software associated with the particular web page operable to: receive, from a website owner who has accessed the particular web page using a web browser while the particular web page is viewable within a browser window of the web browser, input indicating a desire to access

the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page,” as recited in Claim 1. (See Final Office Action, Pages 4-5). However, nothing in *Muret* discloses that report request 540, report engine 400, or web browser 520 are “***associated with the particular web page***” as recited in Claim 1. Accordingly, neither the report request 540, the report engine 400, nor the web browser 520 can be properly construed as “second software ***associated with the particular web page,***” as recited in Claim 1.

Furthermore, to the extent the Examiner is asserting that user 530 can be properly construed as “a website owner,” as recited in Claim 1, Appellants respectfully submit that nothing in *Muret* discloses that user 530 accesses the particular web page, much less that any software disclosed in *Muret* receives input from user 530 (or any other entity) indicating a desire to access information concerning the particular web page, “***while the particular web page is viewable within a browser window of the web browser.***” Accordingly, the report engine 400 receiving a report request 540 sent by user 530, disclosed in *Muret*, cannot be properly construed as “second software associated with the particular web page operable to: receive, from a website owner who has accessed the particular web page using a web browser ***while the particular web page is viewable within a browser window of the web browser,*** input indicating a desire to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page,” as recited in Claim 1.

The Examiner also asserts that system 100 with report engine 400, disclosed in *Muret*, can be properly construed as “present[ing] the viewable user interface to the website owner in substantially real-time in response to the input received from the website owner while the particular web page was viewable within the browser window of the web browser,” as recited in Claim 1. (See Final Office Action, Pages 5-6). However, as discussed above, nothing in *Muret* discloses that any software receives input from user 530 (or any other entity) indicating a desire to access information concerning the particular web page, “***while the particular web page is viewable within a browser window of the web browser.***” Accordingly, *Muret* necessarily fails to disclose software associated with the particular web page operable to “present the viewable user interface to the website owner in substantially real-time ***in response to the input received from the website owner while the particular web page was viewable within the browser window of the web browser,***” as recited in Claim 1.

Thus, *Muret* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest each and every limitation recited in Claim 1. Claim 1 is allowable for at least this reason and Claims 12, 23, and 34 are allowable for at least substantially similar reasons. Dependent Claims 2-5, 10-11, 13-16, 21-22, 24-27 and 32-33 are allowable at least because they depend from Claims 1, 12, and 23.

For at least these reasons, Appellants respectfully request that the Board reverse the Examiner's rejection of Claims 1-5, 10-16, 21-27 and 32-34.

**II. Claims 6-9, 17-20, and 28-31 are Allowable over the Proposed *Muret-Kurzrok* Combination**

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejects Claims 6-9, 17-20, and 28-31 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Muret* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,260,064 B1 to Kurzrok ("*Kurzrok*"). Appellants respectfully disagree. A copy of *Kurzrok* is included in Appendix B.

Dependent Claims 6-9, 17-20, and 28-31 depend from independent Claims 1, 12, and 23 respectively. With respect to the elements of independent Claims 1, 12, and 23, the Examiner relies on the disclosure of *Muret* and cites to portions of *Kurzrok* as allegedly disclosing certain additional elements recited in these dependent claims. However, as shown above, *Muret* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest each and every limitation recited in any of independent Claims 1, 12, and 23. Appellants respectfully submit that these inadequacies of *Muret* are not remedied by the proposed combination of *Muret* with *Kurzrok*.

*Kurzrok* discloses a system for collecting ratings from a reader of certain content on a web site. (Column 1, Lines 54-61). The system of *Kurzrok* compiles these ratings in a database. (Column 3, Lines 25-27). When a request for a rating summary is received, a rating for the content is calculated and the data is sent to the requester. (Column 4, Lines 23-63). *Kurzrok* does not disclose how the request for a rating summary is generated or what, if any, relationship exists between a web site "reader" and the rating summary "requester." Accordingly, *Kurzrok* necessarily does not disclose, teach, or suggest that the web site reader requests a rating summary for the content that the web site reader has read or viewed.

*Kurzrok* also necessarily does not disclose that the rating summary requester reads or views the content that is the subject of the rating summary.

The Examiner states, “*Kurzrok*’s method is for content providers to retrieve rating summaries [and] it is common knowledge that a content provider would have viewed their content.” (Final Office Action, Page 35). However, even if the Examiner’s statement were correct, which applicants do not concede, whether a content provider had at some previous point in time viewed something does not disclose, teach, or suggest software associated with a particular web page operable to “receive, from a website owner who has accessed the particular web page using a web browser ***while the particular web page is viewable within a browser window of the web browser***, input indicating a desire to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page,” as recited in Claim 1.

Thus, as with *Muret*, *Kurzrok* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest at least software “associated with the particular web page” such that, as recited in Claim 1, it is operable to:

- (1) “receive, from a website owner who has accessed the particular web page using a web browser while the particular web page is viewable within a browser window of the web browser, input indicating a desire to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page;” and
- (2) “present the viewable user interface to the website owner in substantially real-time in response to the input received from the website owner while the particular web page was viewable within the browser window of the web browser.”

Therefore, even if *Muret* could properly be combined with *Kurzrok* as the Examiner proposes, which Appellants do not concede, this combination would still fail to disclose, teach, or suggest each and every limitation recited in independent Claim 1, from which dependent Claims 6-9 depend. Dependent Claims 6-9 are allowable for at least these reasons and Claims 17-20 and 28-31 are allowable for substantially similar reasons.

For at least these reasons, Appellants respectfully request that the Board reverse the Examiner’s rejection of Claims 6-9, 17-20 and 28-31.



**Conclusion**

Appellants have demonstrated that the present invention, as claimed, is clearly distinguishable over the prior art cited by the Examiner and that the Examiner's rejection of Claims 1-34 is improper. Therefore, Appellants respectfully request the Board to reverse the Examiner's rejection and to instruct the Examiner to issue a notice of allowance as to all pending claims.

Appellants have enclosed a check in the amount of \$250.00 for this Appeal Brief. Appellant believes no additional fees are due. The Commission is hereby authorized to charge any additional fee or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-0384 of Baker Botts L.L.P.

Respectfully submitted,

BAKER BOTTS L.L.P.  
Attorneys for Appellants



Christopher W. Kennerly  
Reg. No. 40,675

Date: 4/4/02

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Customer No.

**05073**

**Appendix A: Claims on Appeal**

1. (Previously Presented) A system for providing substantially real-time access to collected information concerning user interaction with a particular web page of a website, the system comprising:

first software associated with a particular web page of a website and operable to collect information concerning user interaction with the particular web page; and

second software associated with the particular web page operable to:

receive, from a website owner who has accessed the particular web page using a web browser while the particular web page is viewable within a browser window of the web browser, input indicating a desire to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page;

determine whether the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page; and

if the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page:

generate a viewable user interface providing substantially real-time access to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page; and

to provide the website owner substantially real-time access to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page, present the viewable user interface to the website owner in substantially real-time in response to the input received from the website owner while the particular web page was viewable within the browser window of the web browser.

2. (Previously Presented) The system of Claim 1, wherein the second software is operable to:

receive a password from the website owner; and

to determine whether the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page, determine whether the password received from the website owner is valid.

3. (Previously Presented) The system of Claim 1, wherein the second software is operable to:

receive, from the website owner, one or more specified filter criteria applicable to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page; and

filter the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page according to the specified filter criteria such that the website owner is presented only particular collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page matching the specified filter criteria.

4. (Previously Presented) The system of Claim 3, wherein at least one of the filter criteria comprises a time frame associated with the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page.

5. (Previously Presented) The system of Claim 1, wherein the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page is user traffic information.

6. (Previously Presented) The system of Claim 1, wherein the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page is user feedback information concerning the particular web page.

7. (Previously Presented) The system of Claim 6, wherein the second software is operable, if the website owner is authorized to access the collected user feedback information, to:

generate a report of the collected user feedback information; and

present the report to the website owner to provide the website owner access to the collected user feedback information while the particular web page is viewable within the browser window of the web browser.

8. (Original) The system of Claim 7, wherein the report comprises one or more of:

a first display of a time frame associated with the collected user feedback information;

a second display providing an overview of the collected user feedback information;

and

a third display of one or more sliding bars that each correspond to a particular type of collected user feedback information and indicate percentages of negative, neutral, and positive user feedback information of the corresponding particular type of collected user feedback information.

9. (Previously Presented) The system of Claim 7, wherein the report comprises a display window operable to display one or more of:

one or more charts of one or more general or specific user ratings of the particular web page;

user comments regarding the particular web page; and

one or more survey displays of user answers to one or more explicit questions regarding the particular web page.

10. (Previously Presented) The system of Claim 1, wherein the input indicating a desire to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page comprises entry of one or more particular keystrokes using a keyboard.

11. (Previously Presented) The system of Claim 1, wherein:  
the particular web page comprises a first web page;  
the website comprises one or more other web pages in addition to the first web page;  
and

the second software is further operable to:

receive, from the website owner, a specification of one or more of the other web pages; and

provide the website owner access from the first web page to collected information concerning user interaction with the specified other web pages in addition to the collected information concerning user interaction with the first web page.

12. (Previously Presented) A method for providing substantially real-time access to collected information concerning user interaction with a particular web page of a website, the method comprising:

collecting information concerning user interaction with a particular web page of a website;

receiving, from a website owner who has accessed the particular web page using a web browser while the particular web page is viewable within a browser window of the web browser, input indicating a desire to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page;

determining whether the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page; and

if the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page:

generating a viewable user interface providing substantially real-time access to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page; and

to provide the website owner substantially real-time access to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page, presenting the viewable user interface to the website owner in substantially real-time in response to the input received from the website owner while the particular web page was viewable within the browser window of the web browser.

13. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 12, comprising:  
receiving a password from the website owner; and  
to determine whether the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page, determining whether the password received from the website owner is valid.

14. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 12, comprising:  
receiving, from the website owner, one or more specified filter criteria applicable to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page; and  
filtering the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page according to the specified filter criteria such that the website owner is presented only particular collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page matching the specified filter criteria.

15. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 14, wherein at least one of the filter criteria comprises a time frame associated with the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page.

16. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 12, wherein the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page is user traffic information.

17. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 12, wherein the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page is user feedback information concerning the particular web page.

18. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 17, comprising, if the website owner is authorized to access the collected user feedback information:

generating a report of the collected user feedback information; and

presenting the report to the website owner to provide the website owner access to the collected user feedback information while the particular web page is viewable within the browser window of the web browser.

19. (Original) The method of Claim 18, wherein the report comprises one or more of:

a first display of a time frame associated with the collected user feedback information;

a second display providing an overview of the collected user feedback information;

and

a third display of one or more sliding bars that each correspond to a particular type of collected user feedback information and indicate percentages of negative, neutral, and positive user feedback information of the corresponding particular type of collected user feedback information.



20. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 18, wherein the report comprises a display window operable to display one or more of:

one or more charts of one or more general or specific user ratings of the particular web page;

user comments regarding the particular web page; and

one or more survey displays of user answers to one or more explicit questions regarding the particular web page.

21. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 12, wherein the input indicating a desire to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page comprises entry of one or more particular keystrokes using a keyboard.

22. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 12, wherein:

the particular web page comprises a first web page; and

the website comprises one or more other web pages in addition to the first web page;

the method comprising:

receiving, from the website owner, a specification of one or more of the other web pages; and

providing the website owner access from the first web page to collected information concerning user interaction with the specified other web pages in addition to the collected information concerning user interaction with the first web page.

23. (Previously Presented) Software for providing substantially real-time access to collected information concerning user interaction with a particular web page of a website while the particular web page is viewable, the software embodied in media and when executed operable to:

receive, from a website owner who has accessed a particular web page of a website and using a web browser while the particular web page is viewable within a browser window of the web browser, input indicating a desire to access collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page;

determine whether the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page; and

if the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page:

generate a viewable user interface providing substantially real-time access to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page;  
and

to provide the website owner substantially real-time access to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page, present the viewable user interface to the website owner in substantially real-time in response to the input received from the website owner while the particular web page was viewable within the browser window of the web browser.

24. (Previously Presented) The software of Claim 23, operable to:  
receive a password from the website owner; and  
to determine whether the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page, determine whether the password received from the website owner is valid.

25. (Previously Presented) The software of Claim 23, operable to:  
receive, from the website owner, one or more specified filter criteria applicable to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page; and  
filter the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page according to the specified filter criteria such that the website owner is presented only particular collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page matching the specified filter criteria.

26. (Previously Presented) The software of Claim 25, wherein at least one of the filter criteria comprises a time frame associated with the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page.

27. (Previously Presented) The software of Claim 23, wherein the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page is user traffic information.

28. (Previously Presented) The software of Claim 23, wherein the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page is user feedback information concerning the particular web page.

29. (Previously Presented) The software of Claim 28, operable, if the website owner is authorized to access the collected user feedback information, to:

generate a report of the collected user feedback information; and

present the report to the website owner to provide the website owner access to the collected user feedback information while the particular web page is viewable within the browser window of the web browser.

30. (Original) The software of Claim 29, wherein the report comprises one or more of:

a first display of a time frame associated with the collected user feedback information;

a second display providing an overview of the collected user feedback information;

and

a third display of one or more sliding bars that each correspond to a particular type of collected user feedback information and indicate percentages of negative, neutral, and positive user feedback information of the corresponding particular type of collected user feedback information.

31. (Previously Presented) The software of Claim 29, wherein the report comprises a display window operable to display one or more of:

one or more charts of one or more general or specific user ratings of the particular web page;

user comments regarding the particular web page; and

one or more survey displays of user answers to one or more explicit questions regarding the particular web page.

32. (Previously Presented) The software of Claim 23, wherein the input indicating a desire to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page comprises entry of one or more particular keystrokes using a keyboard.

33. (Previously Presented) The software of Claim 23, wherein:

the particular web page comprises a first web page; and

the website comprises one or more other web pages in addition to the first web page;

the software operable to:

receive, from the website owner, a specification of one or more of the other web pages; and

provide the website owner access from the first web page to collected information concerning user interaction with the specified other web pages in addition to the collected information concerning user interaction with the first web page.

34. (Previously Presented) A system for providing substantially real-time access to collected information concerning user interaction with a particular web page of a website, the system comprising:

means for collecting information concerning user interaction with a particular web page of a website; and

means for receiving, from a website owner who has accessed the particular web page using a web browser and while the particular web page is viewable within a browser window of the web browser, input indicating a desire to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page;

means for determining whether the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page; and

means for, if the website owner is authorized to access the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page:

generating a viewable user interface providing substantially real-time access to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page; and

to provide the website owner substantially real-time access to the collected information concerning user interaction with the particular web page, presenting the viewable user interface to the website owner in substantially real-time in response to the input received from the website owner while the particular web page is viewable within the browser window of the web browser.

**Appendix B: Evidence**



US006792458B1

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Muret et al.**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,792,458 B1**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Sep. 14, 2004**

(54) **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MONITORING  
AND ANALYZING INTERNET TRAFFIC**

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(US); **Hui Sok Moon**, La Jolla, CA  
(US)

(73) Assignee: **Urchin Software Corporation**, San  
Diego, CA (US)

(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this  
patent is extended or adjusted under 35  
U.S.C. 154(b) by 642 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/679,297**

(22) Filed: **Oct. 4, 2000**

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(60) Provisional application No. 60/157,649, filed on Oct. 4,  
1999.

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>7</sup> ..... **G06F 15/173**

(52) U.S. Cl. .... **709/224; 709/217; 709/223;**  
**709/226; 709/229**

(58) Field of Search ..... **709/224, 223,**  
**709/225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 217-19**

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(www.analog.cx).

\* cited by examiner

*Primary Examiner*—Ario Etienne

*Assistant Examiner*—LaShonda Jacobs

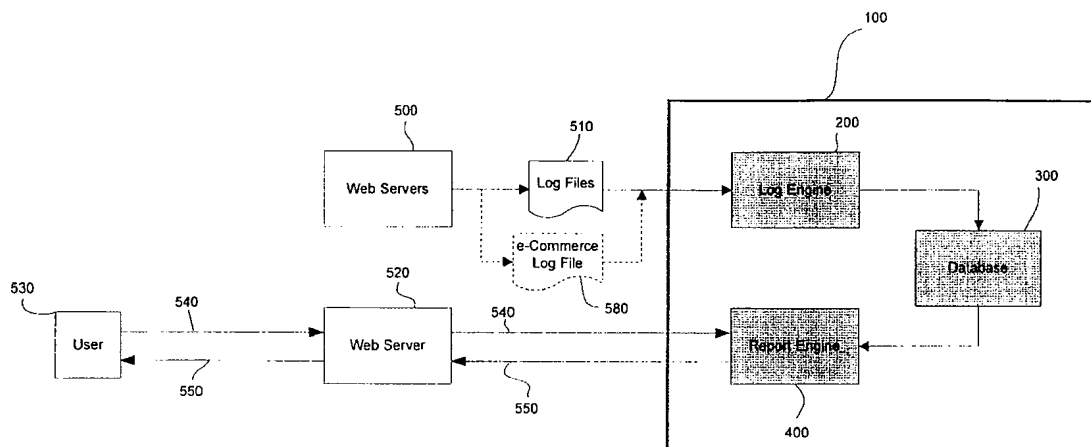
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Fleshner & Kim LLP

(57)

**ABSTRACT**

A system and method for monitoring and analyzing Internet  
traffic is provided that is efficient, completely automated,  
and fast enough to handle the busiest websites on the  
Internet, processing data many times faster than existing  
systems. The system and method of the present invention  
processes data by reading log files produced by web servers,  
or by interfacing with the web server in real time, processing  
the data as it occurs. The system and method of the present  
invention can be applied to one website or thousands of  
websites, whether they reside on one server or multiple  
servers. The multi-site and sub-reporting capabilities of the  
system and method of the present invention makes it appli-  
cable to servers containing thousands of websites and entire  
on-line communities. In one embodiment, the system and  
method of the present invention includes e-commerce analy-  
sis and reporting functionality, in which data from standard  
traffic logs is received and merged with data from  
e-commerce systems. The system and method of the present  
invention can produce reports showing detailed "return on  
investment" information, including identifying which ban-  
ner ads, referrals, domains, etc. are producing specific  
dollars.

**79 Claims, 36 Drawing Sheets**





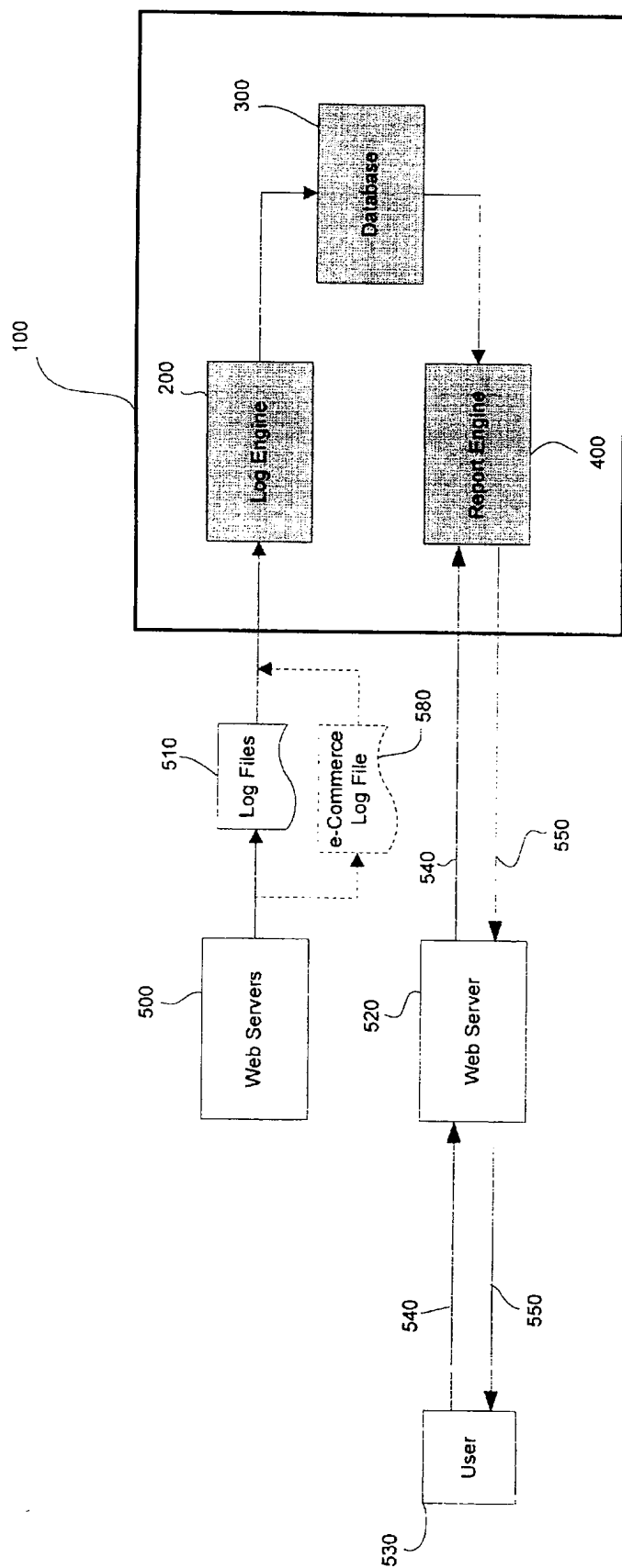
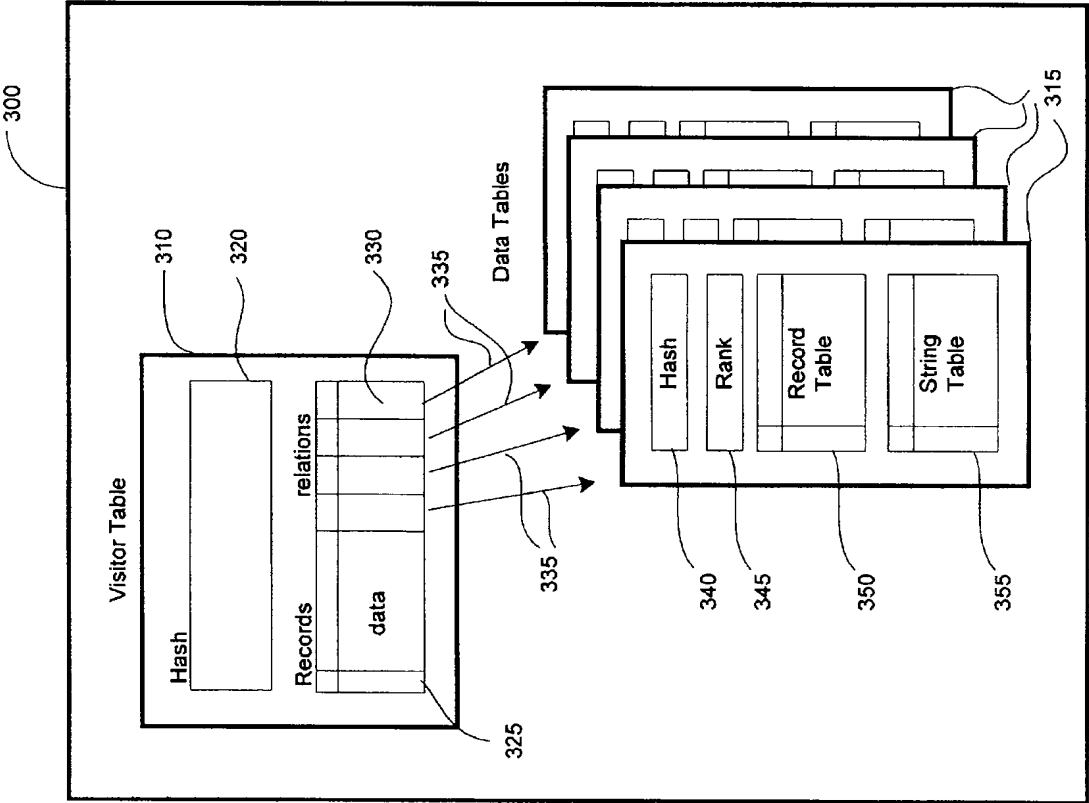


Fig. 1

Fig. 2



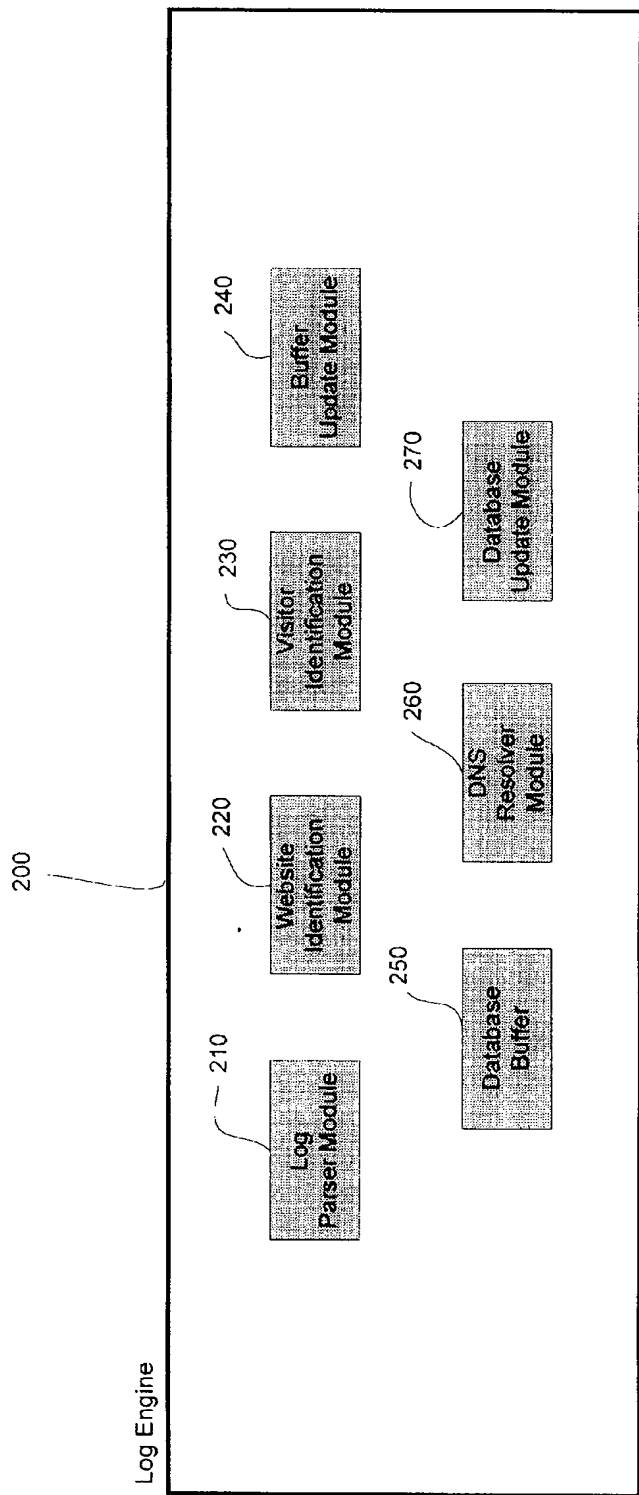


Fig. 3

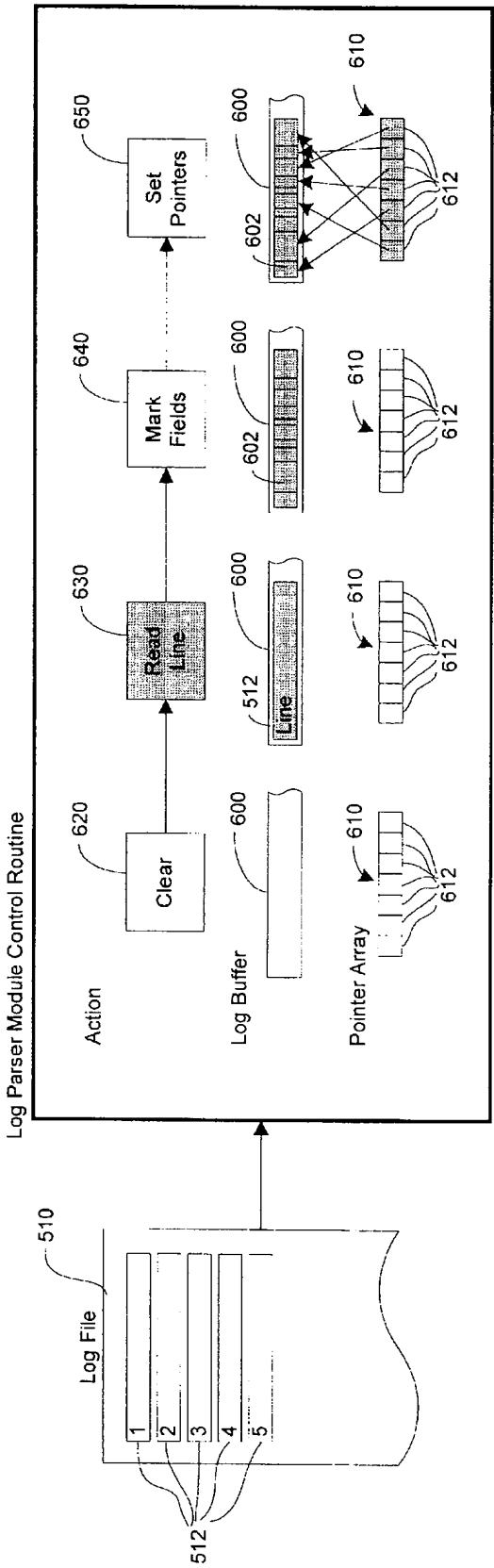


Fig. 4

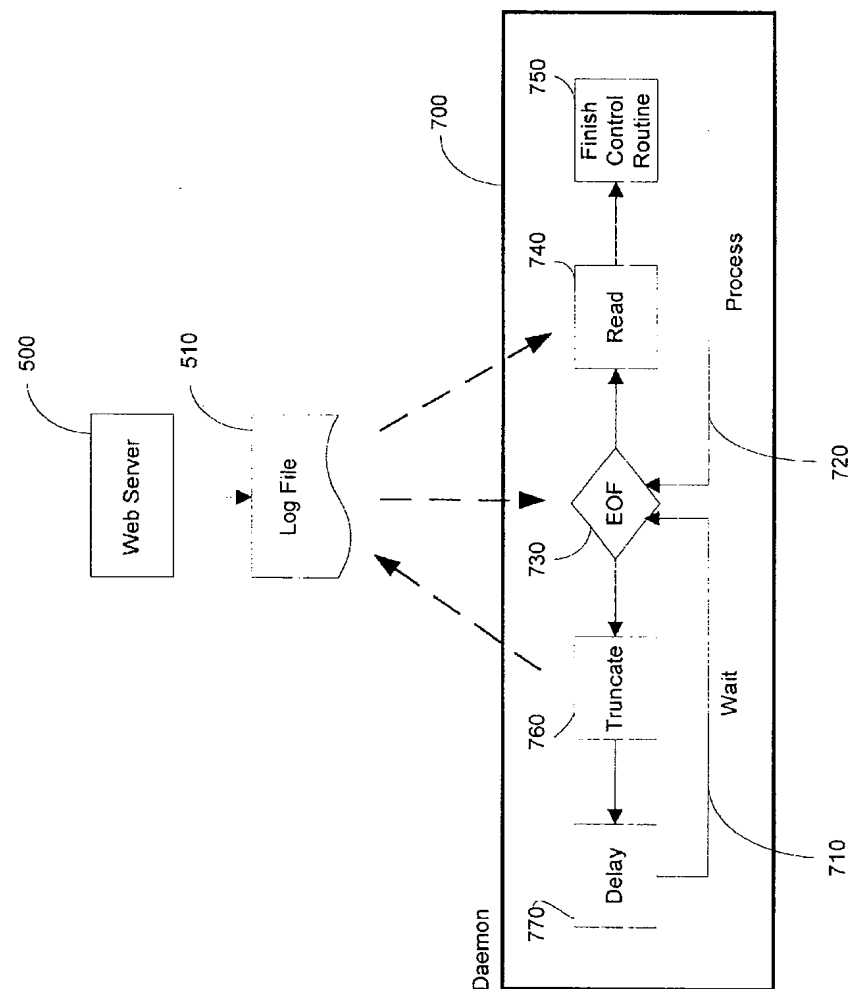


Fig. 5

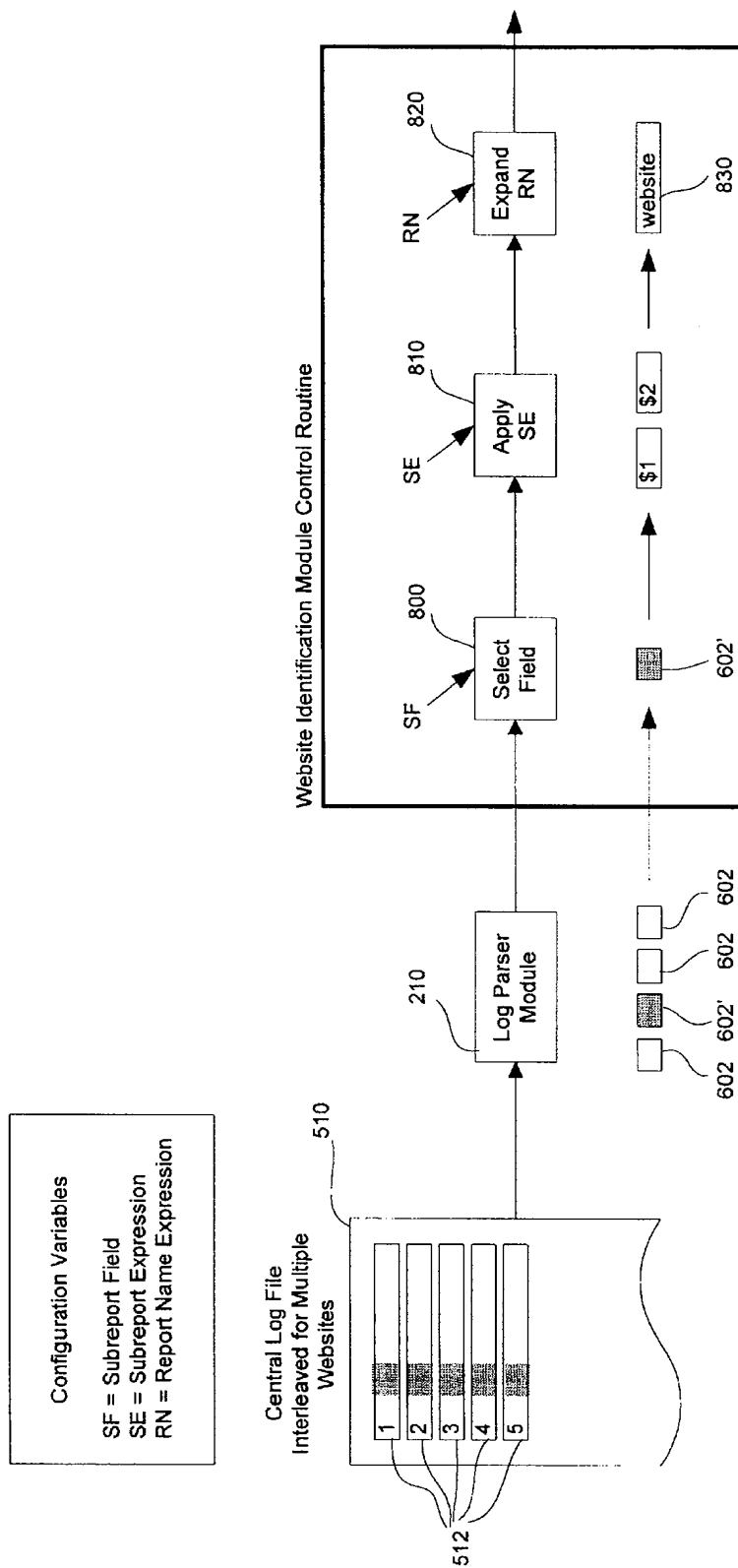


Fig. 6

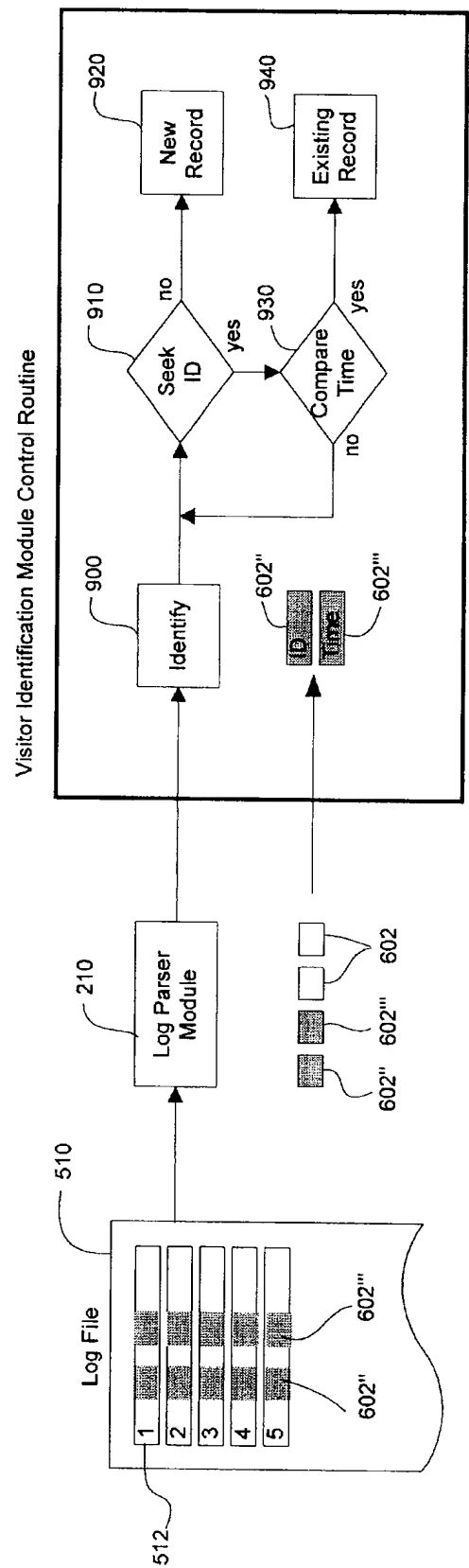


Fig. 7

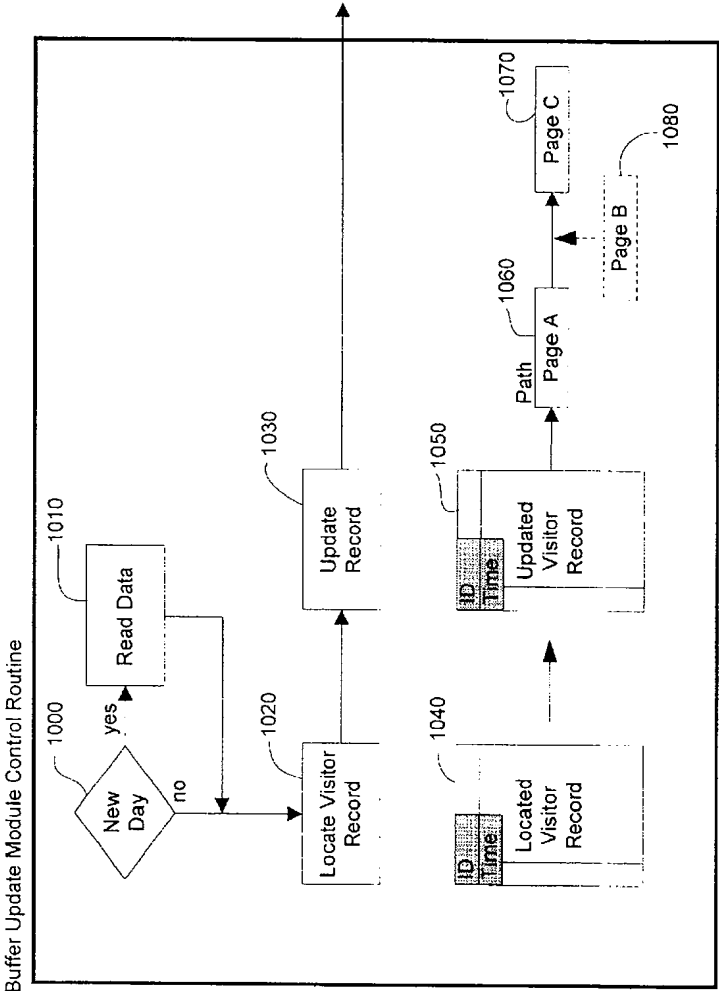


Fig. 8



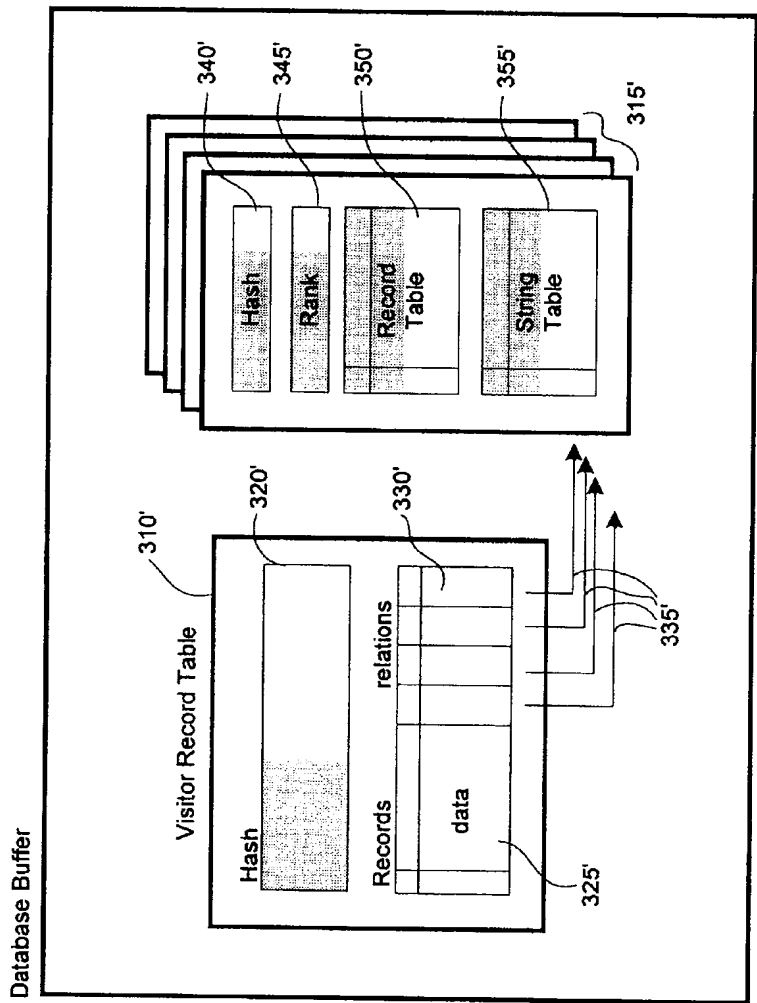


Fig. 9

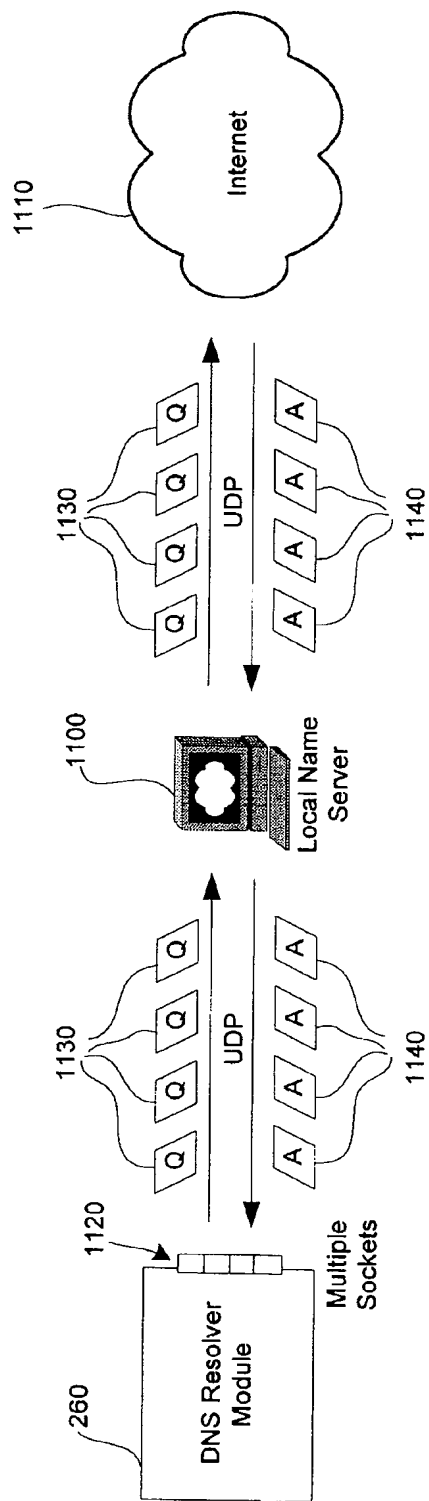


Fig. 10

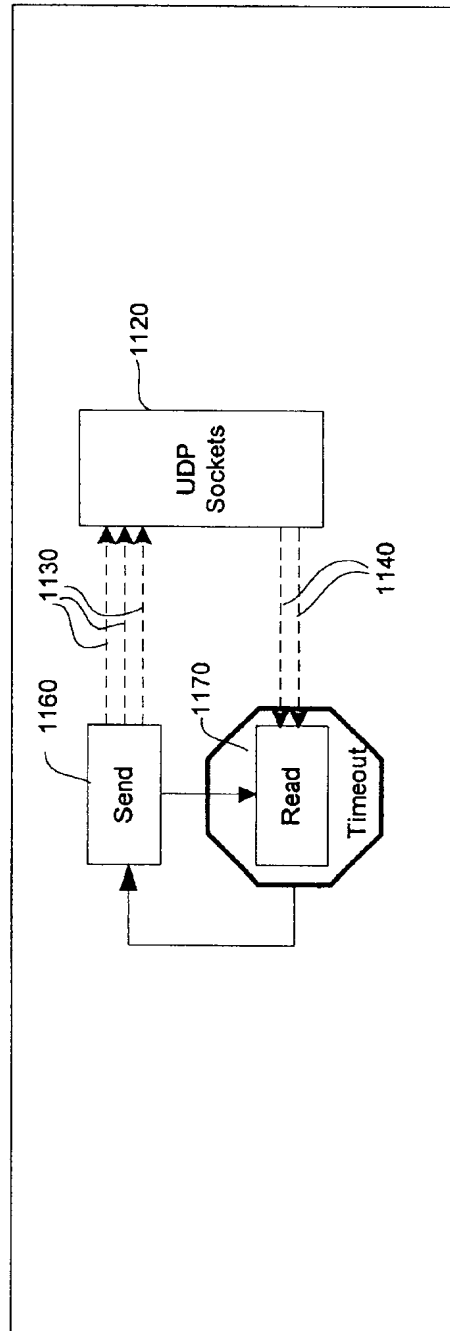


Fig. 11

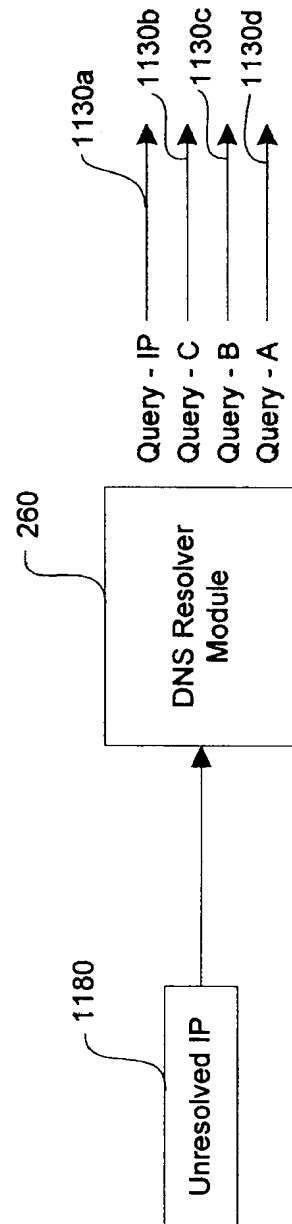
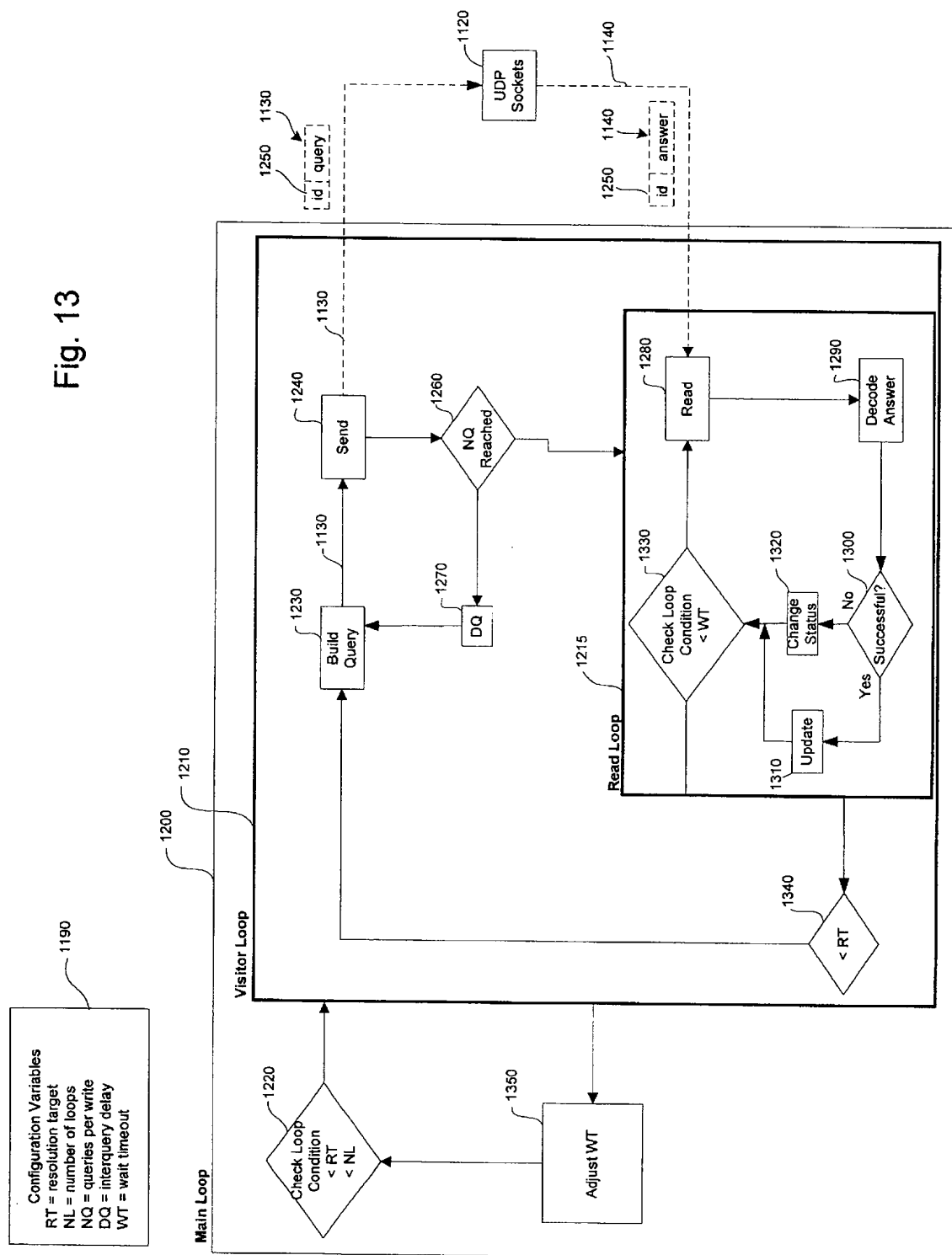


Fig. 12

Fig. 13



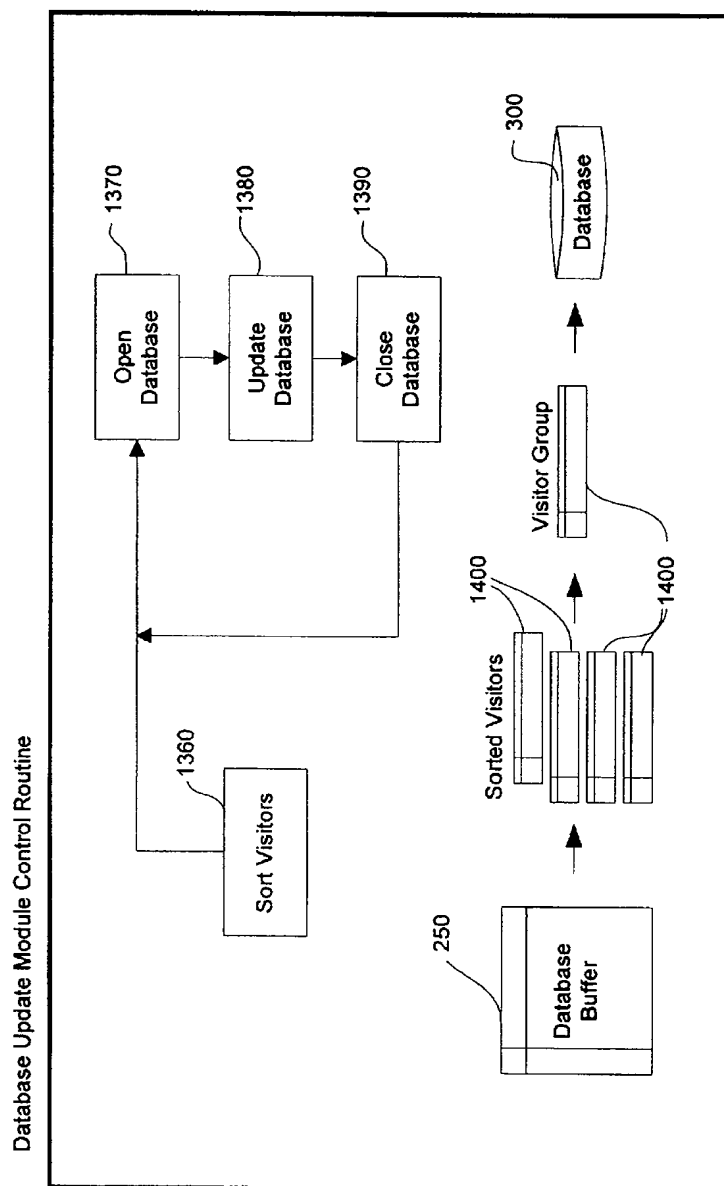


Fig. 14

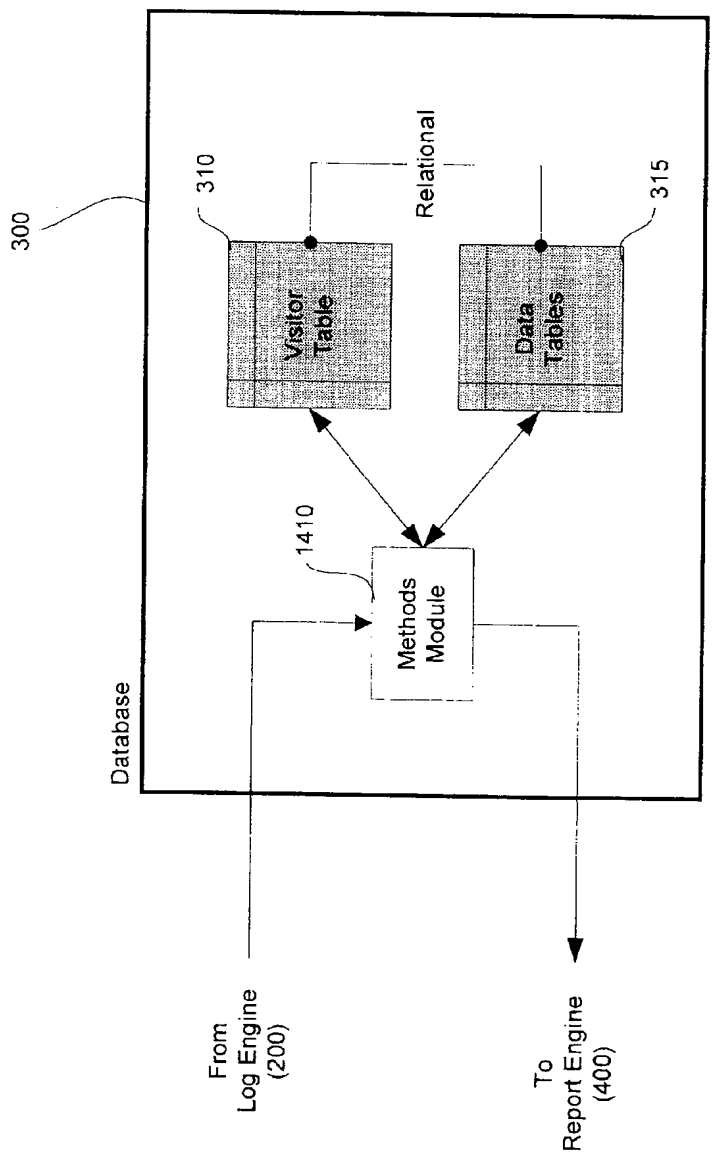


Fig. 15

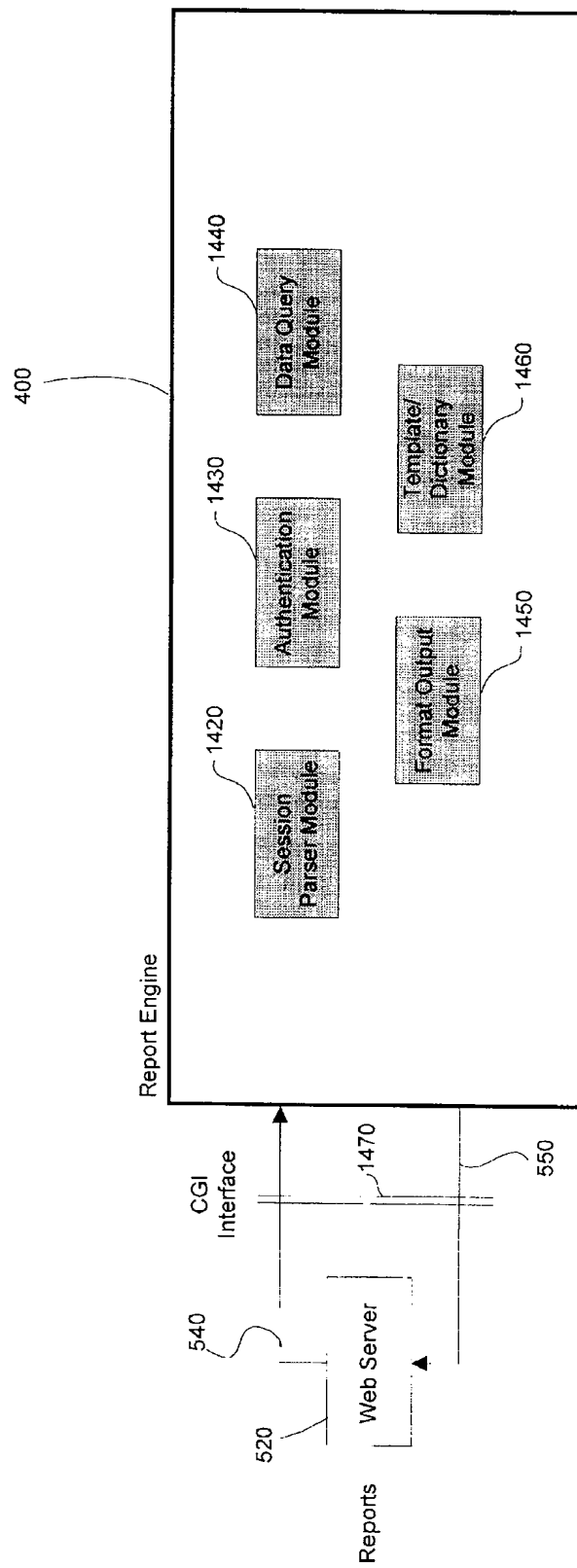


Fig. 16



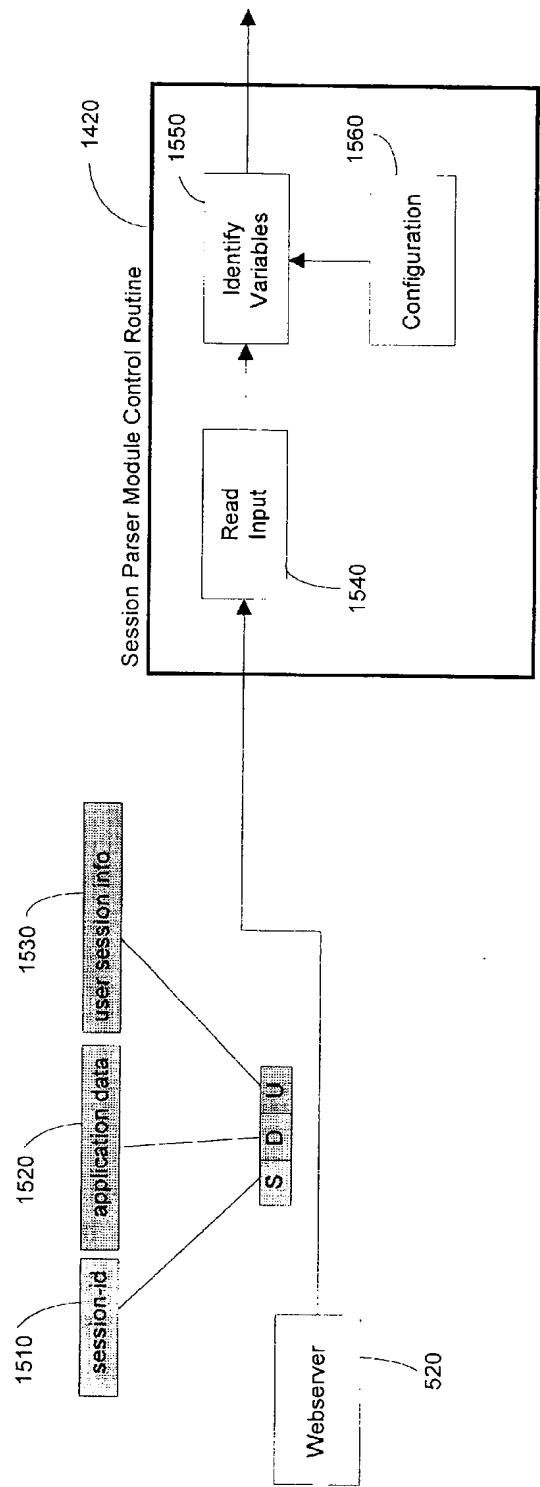


Fig. 17

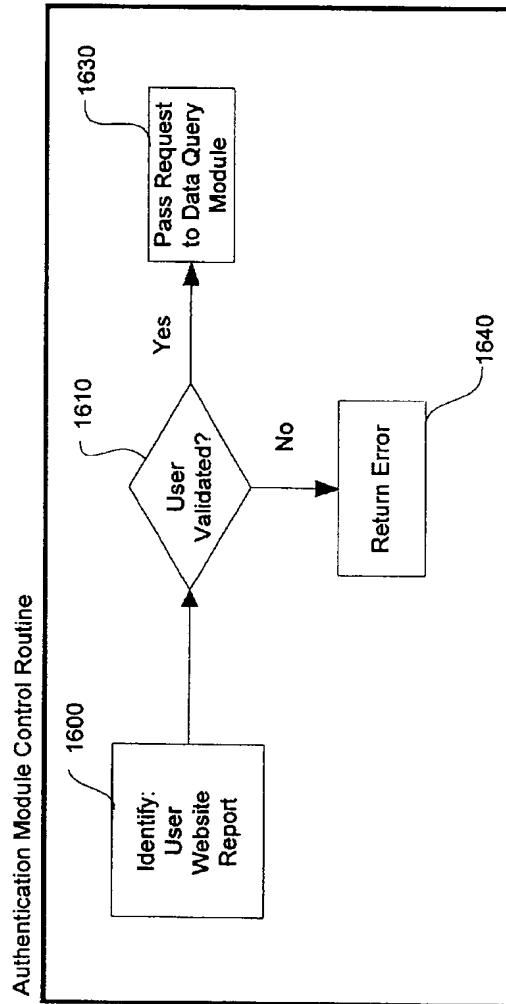


Fig. 18

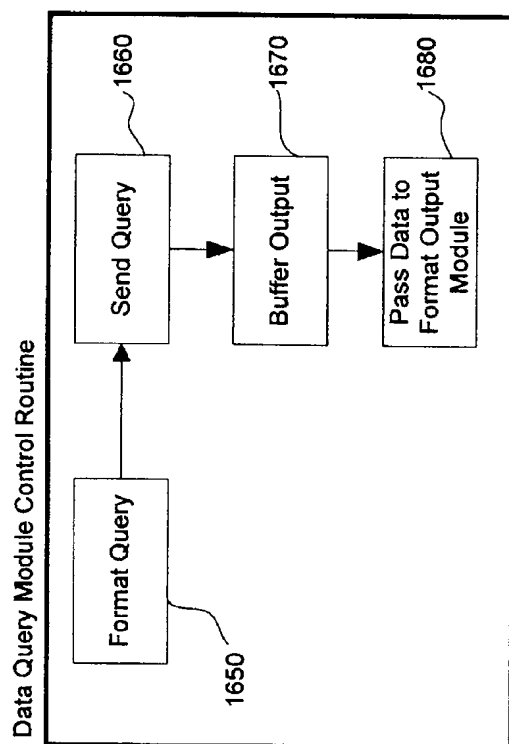


Fig. 19

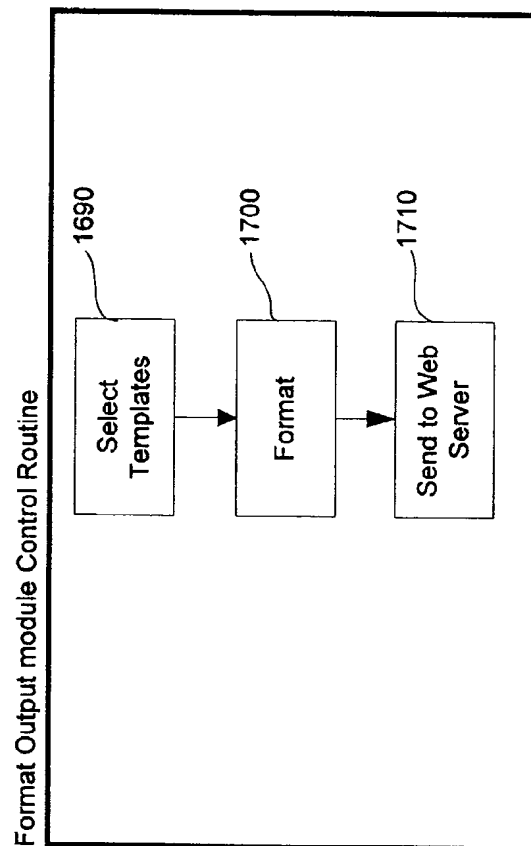


Fig. 20

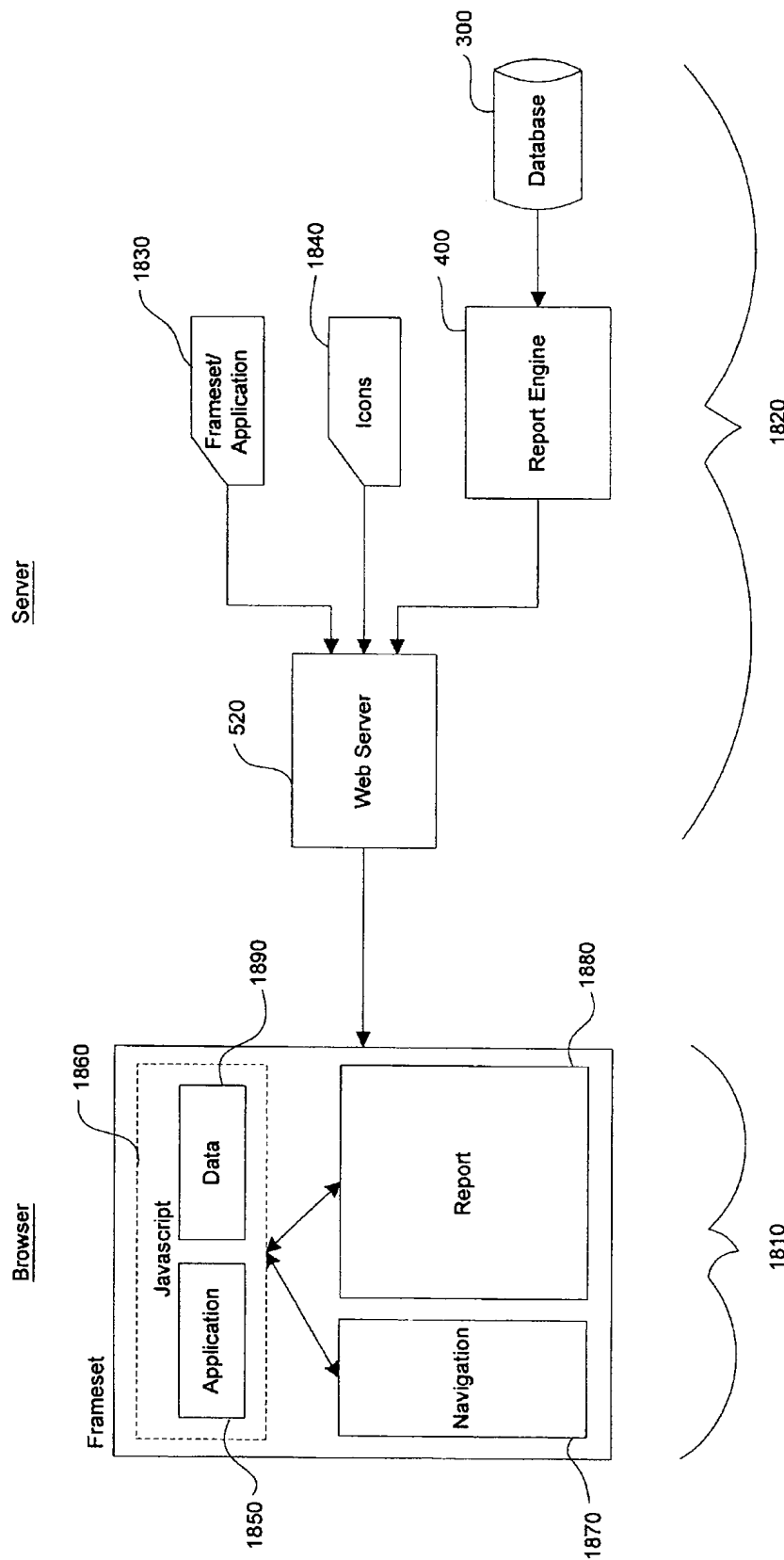


Fig. 21

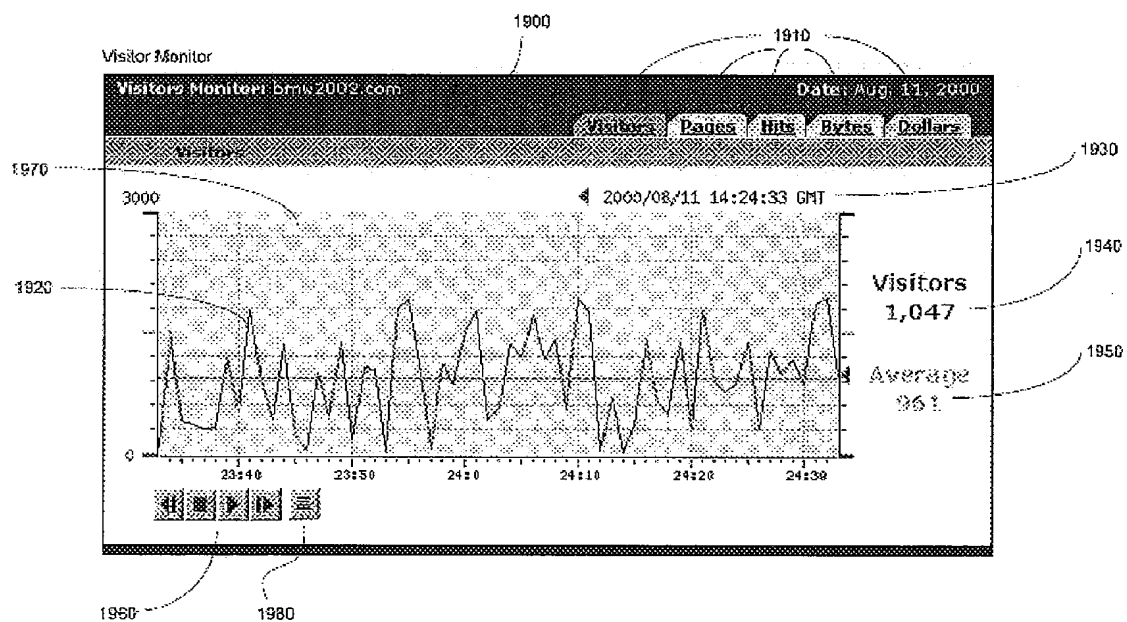


Fig. 22

Temporal Visitor Drill Down

Temporal Visitor Drill Down: bme2002.com Date & Time:

IP Address	Hits	Pageviews	Bytes	Length of Visit
1. 192.168.10.10	4,802	4,023	20.00 Mb	32 sec
2. 192.168.10.11	2,201	2,034	23.23 Mb	196 sec
3. 223.234.235.95	238	1	5 K	7 sec
4. 133.234.334.323	9	983	2.20 M	309 sec
5. 233.342.983.5	2	2	45 K	32 sec
Totals	6,802	6,107	43.23 MB	212 sec

2000

2010

2020

2030

2040

2050

2060

Fig. 23

Visitor Footprint

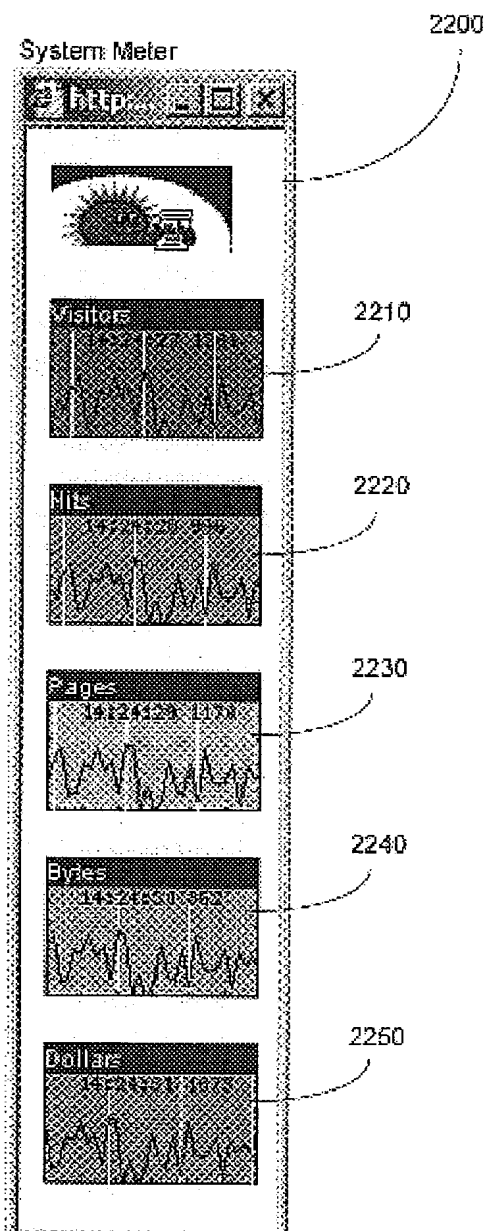
Visitor Footprints 8me2002.com

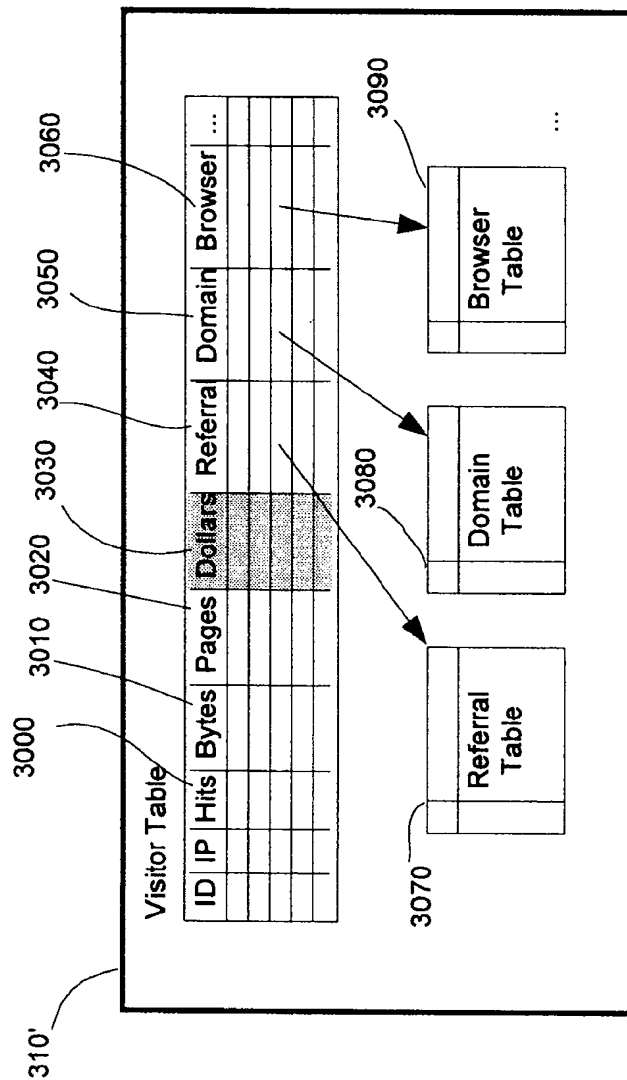
Entrance Time:  
Exit Time:

Visitor Footprint			
IP Address	132.129.18.9	2180	2180
Username	jimbob	2180	2180
Pageviews	200	2180	2180
Hits	235,797	2180	2180
Bytes	925.9	Platform	Windows 2000
Length of Visit	263 sec	Browser	Netscape 4.7
Referral			
Referral	aol.com/dirssearch.asp	Domain	aol.com
Keyword	casting	Country	uk (United Kingdom)
Search Engine	google.com		
Website Path			
1. index.html (Entrance)	6. help/reallycoolshoes.html		
2. products/index.html	7. about/reallycoolshoes.html		
3. products/coolshoes.html	8. help/reallycoolshoes.html		
4. products/verycoolshoes.html	9. contact/helpform.html		
5. products/reallycoolshoes.html	10. contact/helpform.html (Exit)		
E-commerce			
Total Dollars	\$200	Region	San Diego, CA (US)
Time of Purchase	May 12, 1999 12:14:22	Invoice ID	13344
Streaming			
Clip	Media Player (Type)	Time (Replays/Failed)	Bytes Sent (Total)
1. thankyou.rm	RealPlayer 4.0 (rm)	300sec (5,2)	2MB (20MB)
2. welcome.asf	Media Player 4.0 (asf)	200sec (9,3)	2.0MB (3MB)

Fig. 24



**Fig. 25**



**Fig. 26**

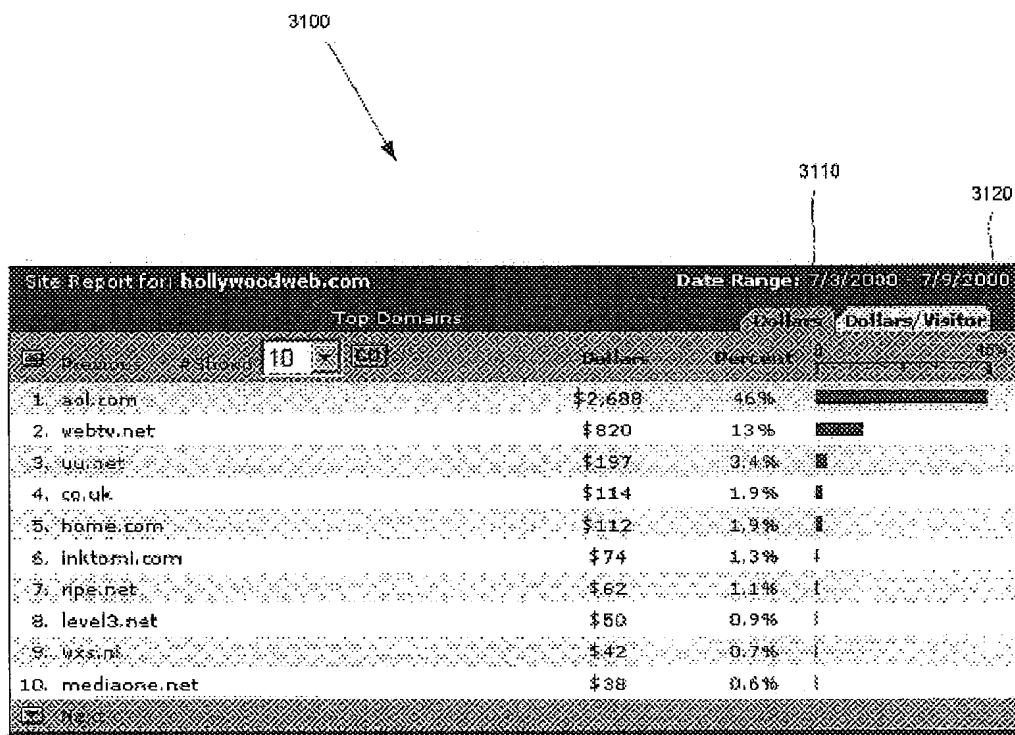


Fig. 27

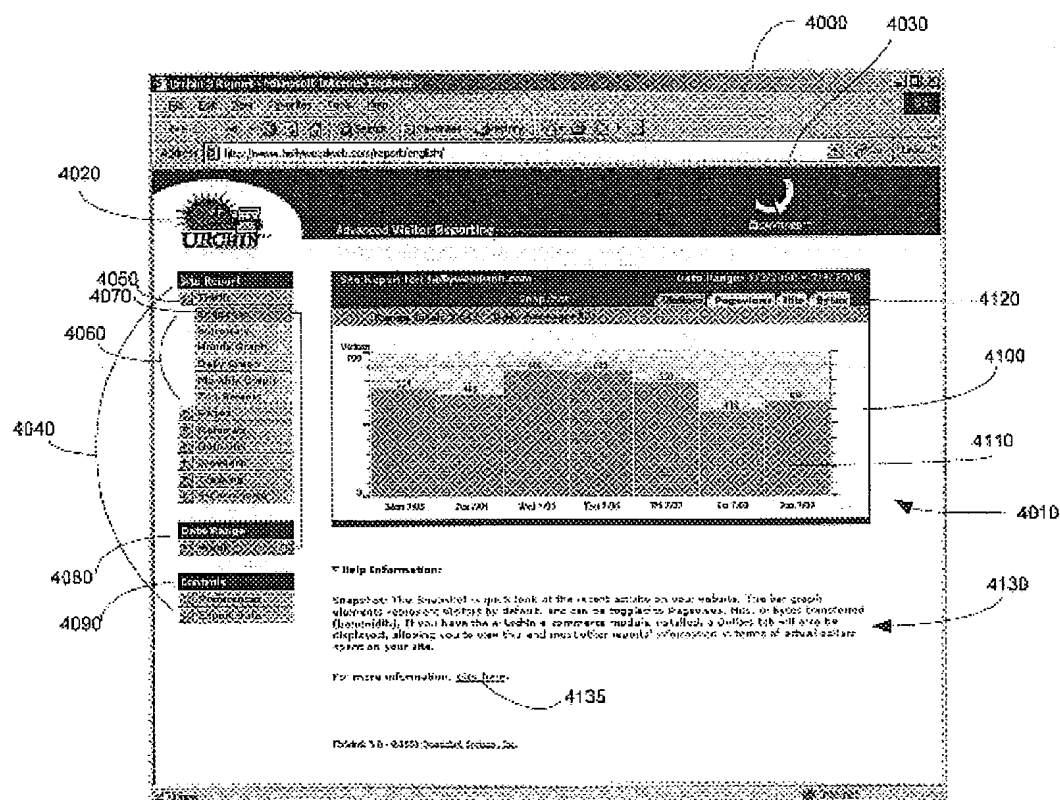


Fig. 28

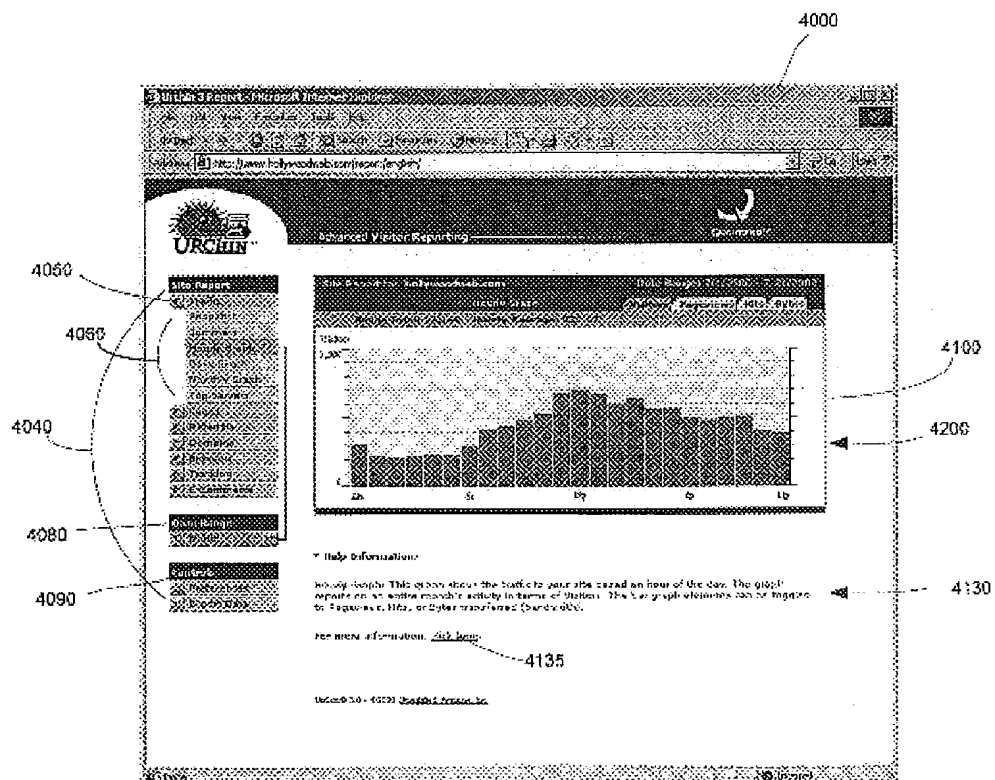


Fig. 29

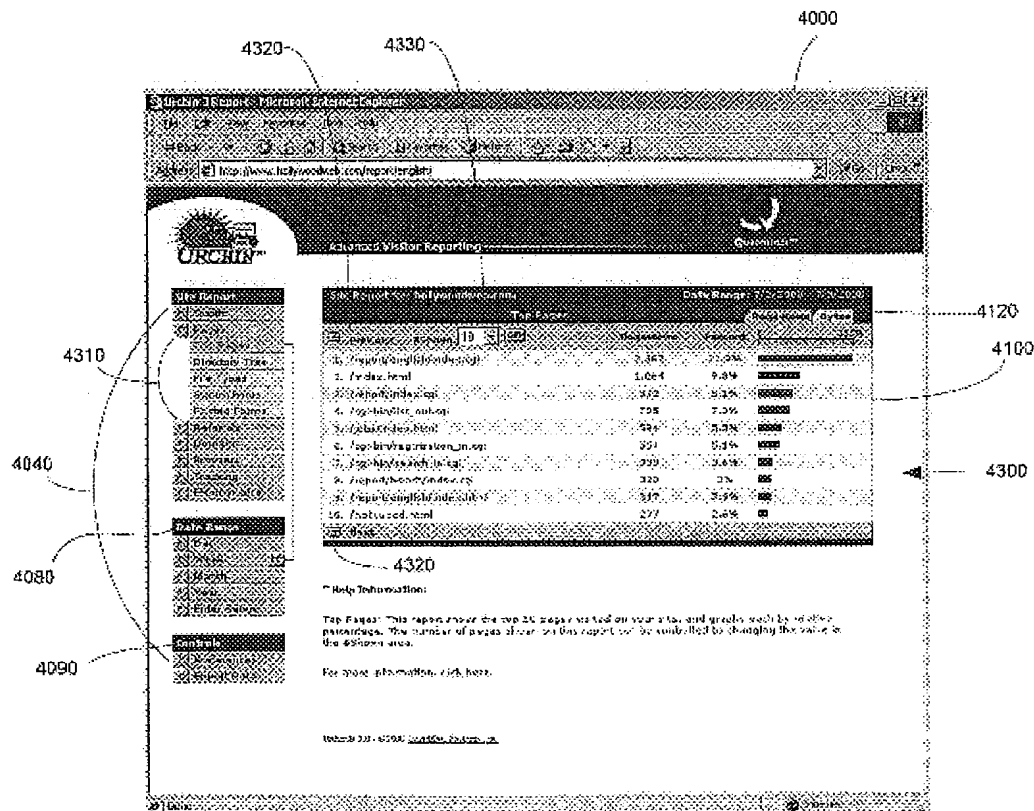


Fig. 30

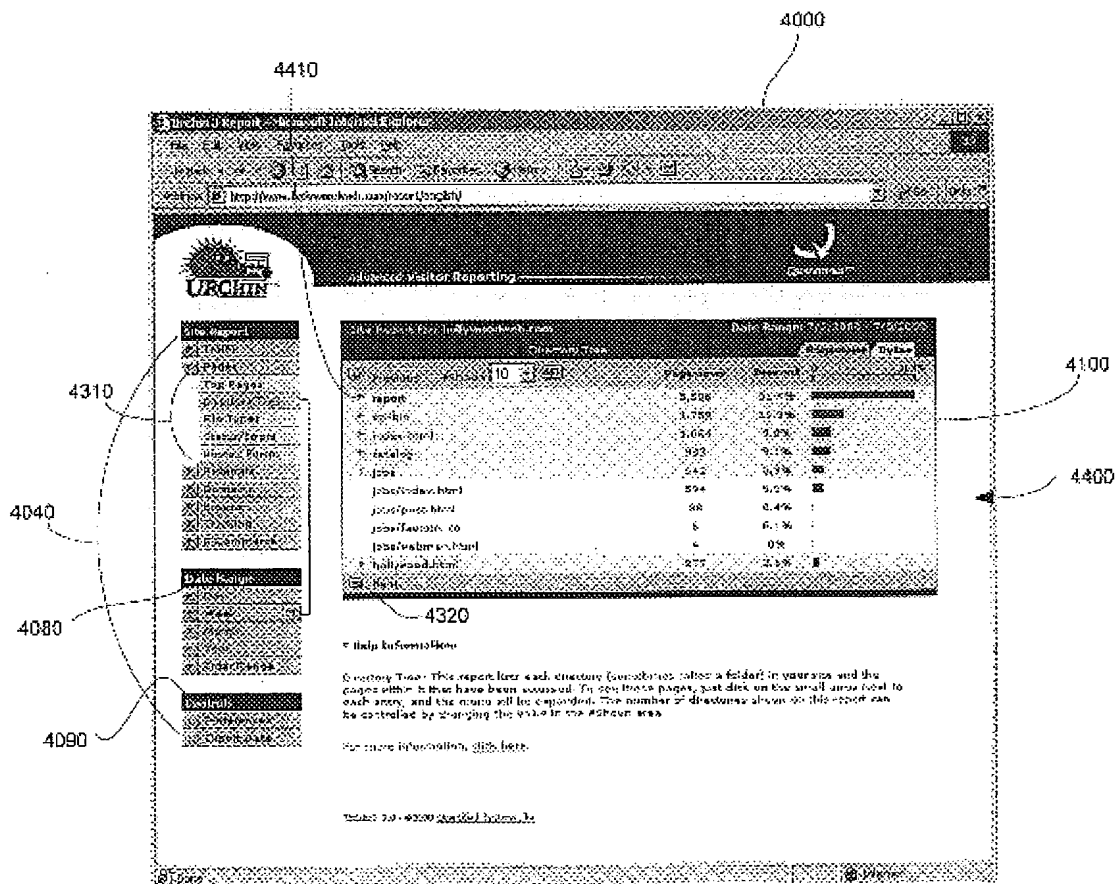
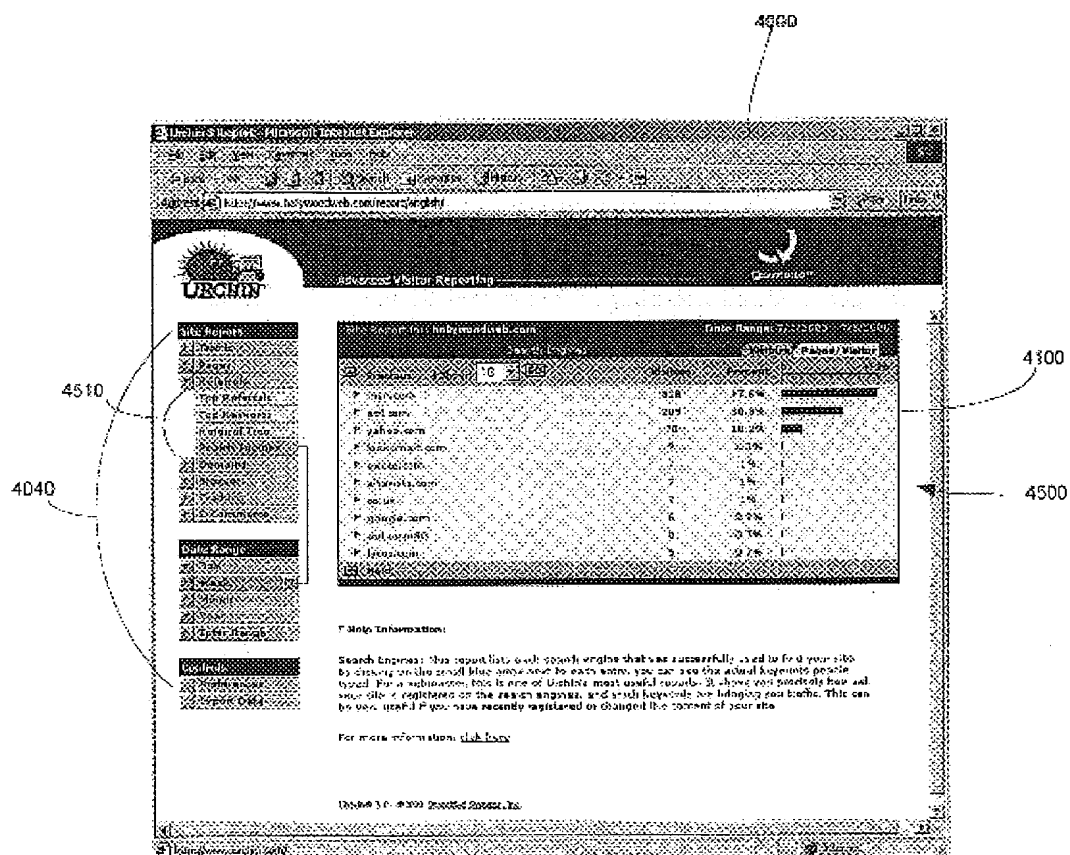


Fig. 31



**Fig. 32**



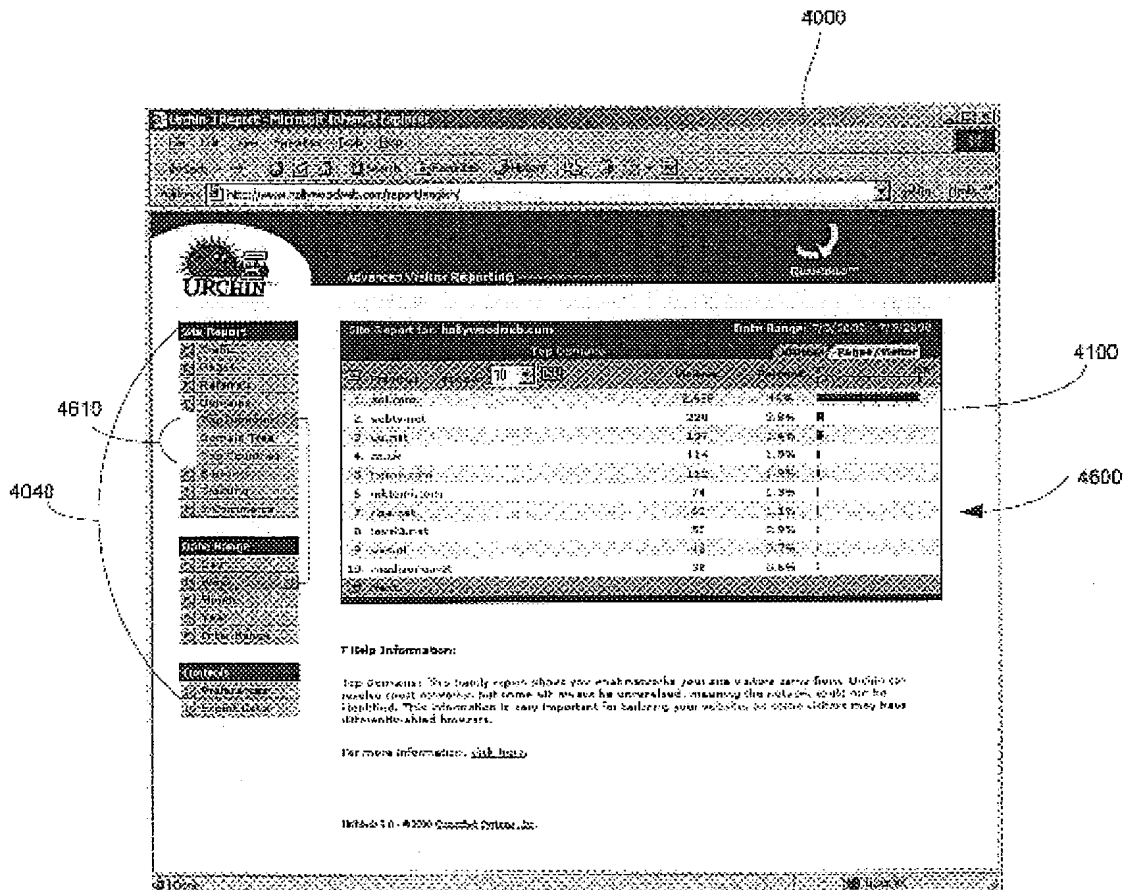


Fig. 33

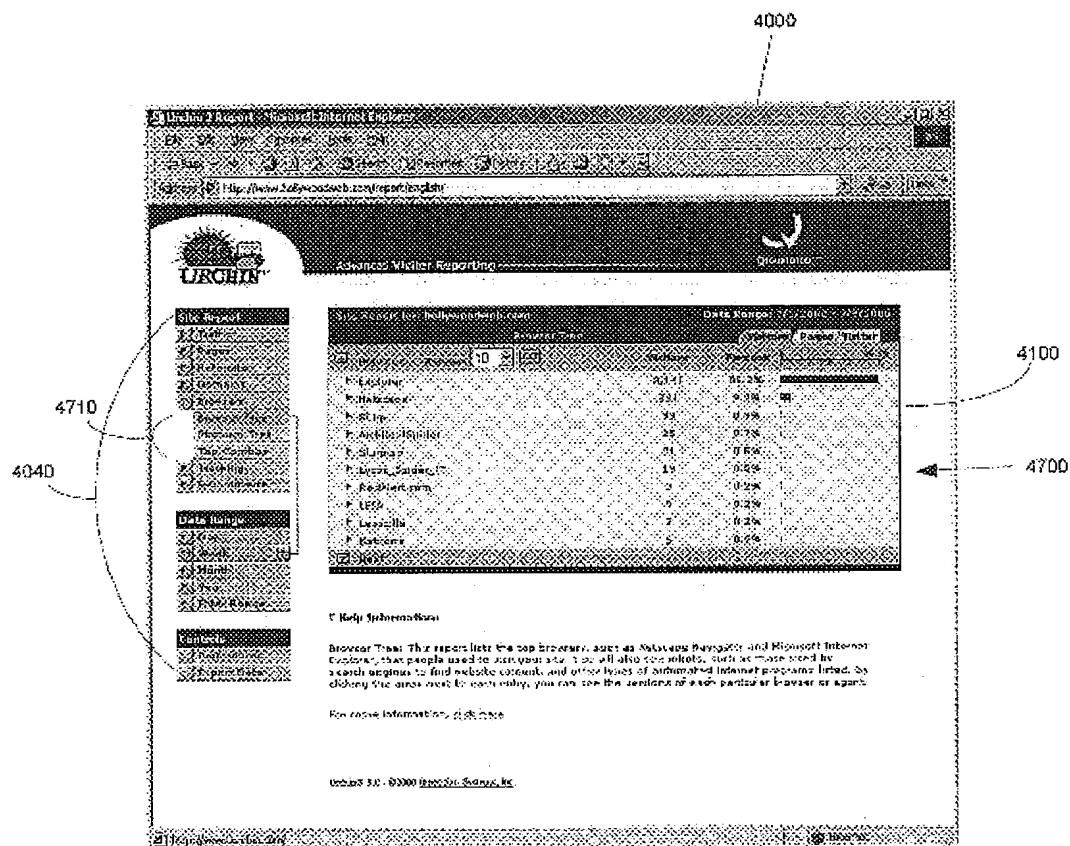


Fig. 34

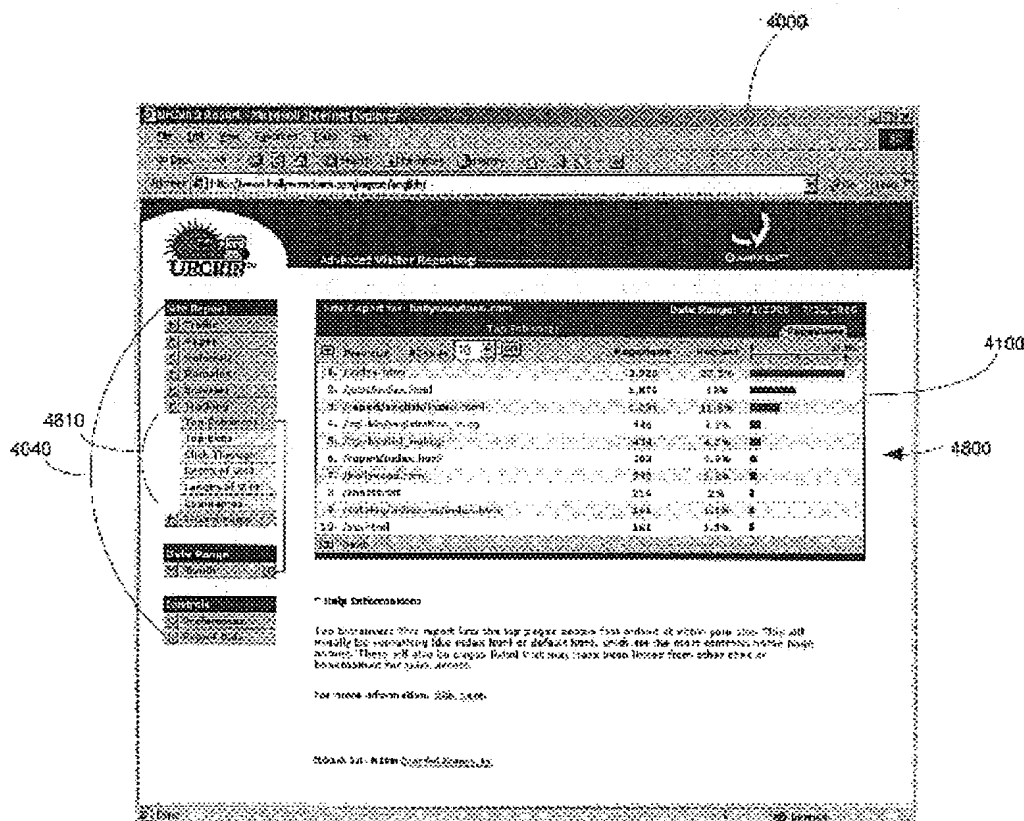


Fig. 35

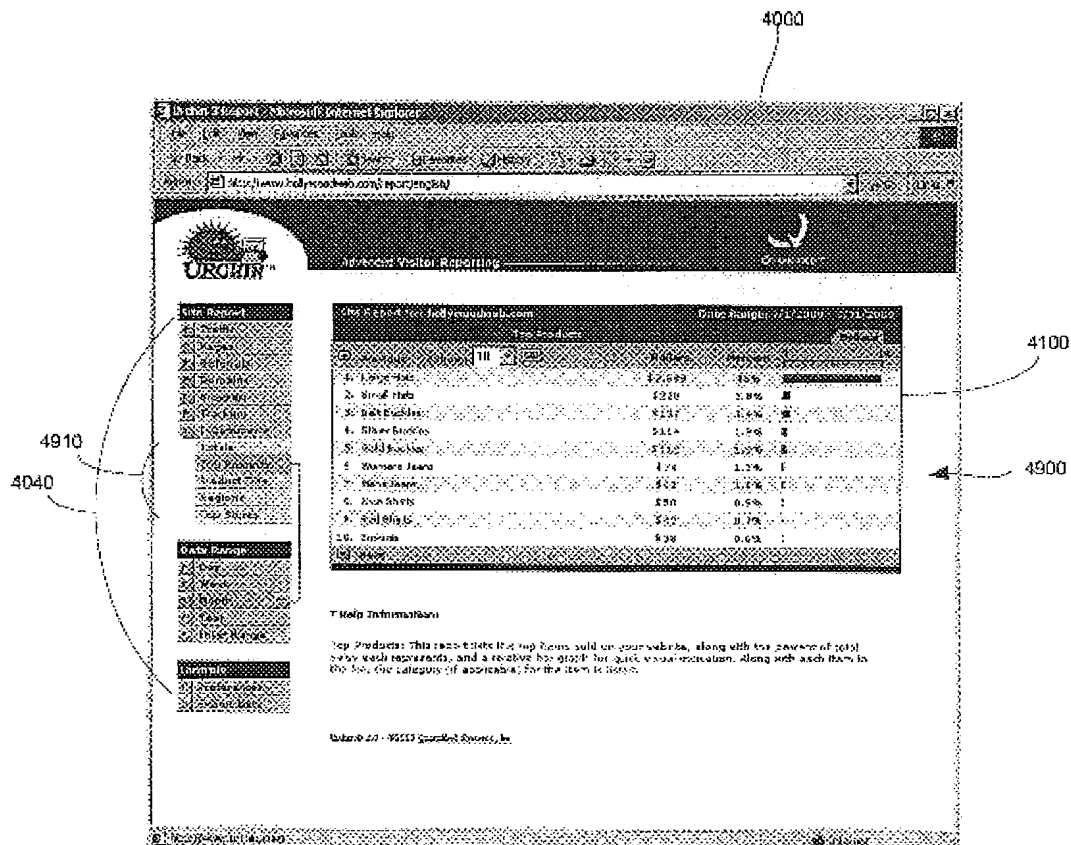


Fig. 36

## SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MONITORING AND ANALYZING INTERNET TRAFFIC

This application claims the benefit of Provisional application Ser. No. 60/157,649, filed Oct. 4, 1999.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to Internet traffic and, more specifically, to a system and method for monitoring and analyzing Internet traffic.

#### 2. Description of Related Art

Internet web servers such as those used by Internet Service Providers (ISP), are typically configured to keep a log of server usage by the on-line community. For example, as a visitor to a website clicks on various hyperlinks and travels through a website, each step is recorded by the web server in a log. Each web page, image and multimedia file viewed by the visitor, as well as each form submitted, may be recorded in the log.

The type of information logged generally includes the Internet Protocol (IP) address or host name of the visitor, the time of the transaction, the request, the referring page, the web browser and type of platform used by the visitor, and how much data was transferred. When properly analyzed, this information can help marketing executives, webmasters, system administrators, business owners, or others make critical marketing, business, commerce and technical decisions. The data can be mined for all types of decision supporting information, e.g. analyzing which web browsers people are using, determining which banner ads are producing the most traffic, etc.

A problem with mining the raw log data for useful information is the sheer volume of data that is logged each day. ISPs may have dozens of web servers containing thousands of websites that produce gigabytes of data each day. Providing a robust system that can be used on various platforms, that can efficiently process the huge amounts of data that are logged, and that can produce easy to use reports for each website in an automated fashion is a daunting task.

### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the above problems in the art, the present invention provides a system and method for monitoring and analyzing Internet traffic that is efficient, completely automated, and fast enough to handle the busiest websites on the Internet, processing data many times faster than existing systems.

The system and method of the present invention processes data by reading log files produced by web servers, or by interfacing with the web server in real time, processing the data as it occurs. The system and method of the present invention can be applied to one website or thousands of websites, whether they reside on one server or multiple servers. The multi-site and sub-reporting capabilities of the system and method of the present invention makes it applicable to servers containing thousands of websites and entire on-line communities.

The system and method of the present invention can create reports for individual websites, as well as reports for all of the websites residing on a single server or multiple server. The system can also create reports from a centralized system, in which reports are delivered upon request directly from the system database via a Common Gateway Interface (CGI).

The system and method of the present invention can also include real-time analysis and reporting functionality in which data from web servers is processed as it occurs. The system and method of the present invention can produce animated reports showing current activity on the web server, which can be used by administrators and managers to monitor website effectiveness and performance.

The system and method of the present invention can further include e-commerce analysis and reporting functionality in which data from standard traffic logs is received and merged with data from e-commerce systems. The system and method of the present invention can produce reports showing detailed "return on investment" information, including identifying which banner ads, referrals, domains, etc. are producing specific dollars.

The present invention can be achieved in whole or in part by a system for analyzing and monitoring internet traffic, comprising a relational database, a log engine that processes log files received from at least one internet server and stores data processed from the log files in the relational database; and a report engine that generates reports based on the processed data stored in the relational database. The system and method of the present invention preferably utilizes Visitor Centric Data Modeling, which keeps data associated with the visitor that generated it, and that allows for the cross-comparing of different elements of data coming from different log entries or different log files altogether.

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrates embodiments of the invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of a system for monitoring and analyzing Internet traffic, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of a series of hash tables stored by the database shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a preferred embodiment of the log engine shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a flowchart and schematic diagram illustrating a preferred control routine for the log parser module of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a flowchart and schematic diagram of a preferred control routine for the read line step of FIG. 4, for accessing and processing log file data in real time;

FIG. 6 is a flowchart and schematic diagram illustrating a preferred control routine for the website identification module of FIG. 3;

FIG. 7 is a flowchart and schematic diagram illustrating a preferred control routine for the visitor identification module of FIG. 3;

FIG. 8 is a flowchart and schematic diagram illustrating a preferred control routine for the buffer update module of FIG. 3;

FIG. 9 is a schematic representation of the contents of the database buffer shown in FIG. 3;

FIG. 10 is a schematic diagram illustrating the operation of the DNS resolver module of FIG. 3;

FIG. 11 is a flowchart and schematic diagram of a feedback loop control routine preferably used by the DNS resolver module of FIG. 3;

FIG. 12 is a schematic diagram of how a preferred embodiment of an adaptable resolution mechanism in the DNS resolver module operates;

FIG. 13 is a flowchart of preferred control routines for various control loops within the DNS resolver module of FIG. 3;

FIG. 14 is a flowchart and schematic diagram illustrating a preferred control routine for the database update module of FIG. 3;

FIG. 15 is a schematic diagram illustrating the main components of the database shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 16 is a schematic diagram of a preferred embodiment of the report engine of FIG. 1;

FIG. 17 is a flowchart of a preferred control routine for the session parser module of FIG. 16;

FIG. 18 is a flowchart of a preferred control routine for the authentication module of FIG. 16;

FIG. 19 is a flowchart of a preferred control routine for the data query module of FIG. 16;

FIG. 20 is a flowchart of a preferred control routine for the format output module of FIG. 16;

FIG. 21 is a schematic diagram of a preferred embodiment of a Javascript system used by the report engine of FIG. 16;

FIG. 22 is an example of a visitor monitor report created by the system of the present invention;

FIG. 23 is an example of a temporal visitor drill down report created by the system of the present invention;

FIG. 24 is an example of a visitor footprint report created by the system of the present invention;

FIG. 25 illustrates an example of a system meter report created by the system of the present invention;

FIG. 26 shows visitor table containing e-commerce data, and residing in the database buffer;

FIG. 27 shows an example of an ROIR e-commerce report generated by the system of the present invention;

FIG. 28 shows an example of a snapshot report generated by the system of the present invention;

FIG. 29 shows an example of a user interface and an hourly graph report generated by the system of the present invention;

FIG. 30 shows an example of a top pages report generated by the system of the present invention;

FIG. 31 shows an example of a directory tree report generated by the system of the present invention;

FIG. 32 shows an example of a search engines report generated by the system of the present invention;

FIG. 33 shows an example of a top domains report generated by the system of the present invention;

FIG. 34 shows an example of a browser tree report generated by the system of the present invention;

FIG. 35 shows an example of a top entrances report generated by the system of the present invention; and

FIG. 36 shows an example of a top products report generated by the system of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIG. 1 illustrates a system 100 for monitoring and analyzing Internet traffic, in accordance with the present invention. The system 100 comprises a log engine 200, a database 300 and a report engine 400.

In operation, log files 510 generated by web servers 500 are sent to the log engine 200. Web (Internet) traffic is served by the web server 500. The web server 500 can host one or many individual websites. As visitors access the web servers

500 for content, each website hit or transaction is appended to a log. Each web server will typically have its own log file. Multiple websites on a single server could be logged centrally in one log file, or could be configured so that each website has its own log file. The system 100 is able to handle all of these different architectures.

The entries on each of the log files 510 are interleaved so that individual website hits or transactions are recorded in the order they are received. If a single log file contains log entries from multiple websites, the log entries are also interleaved so that individual hits or transactions from each website are recorded in the order they are received. Each line in the log files 510 represents a hit or a transaction from the website on one of the web servers 500.

In addition to normal web traffic, many websites contain e-commerce enabled virtual "shopping carts" that allow visitors to securely buy products directly from the website. The system 100 can optionally analyze the demographics of on-line shopping by receiving e-commerce log files 580 produced by e-commerce enabled websites. The e-commerce log files 580 are transaction logs that contain information about each order placed on the website. Each of the e-commerce log files 580 generally contains data on the pricing of products purchased, dollar amounts and shipping regions. Sensitive information such as credit numbers, individual names and e-mail addresses are generally not stored on the e-commerce log files 580. Dashed lines are used to represent the e-commerce log files 580 to indicate that the e-commerce functionality is an optional feature of the system 100.

The preferred embodiment of the log engine 200 is responsible for processing all of the log files 510 and 580, domain name system (DNS) resolving and updating the database 300. The log engine 200 utilizes memory buffers, fixed-width data models and other techniques to efficiently process the log files 510 and 580. In addition, the log engine 200 can be optionally configured to access live data. The operation of the log engine 200 will be described in more detail below.

The log engine 200 efficiently reads each line in each of the log files 510 and separates each line into its individual parts. The individual parts can include fields such as the IP address, time stamp, bites sent, status code, referral, etc. The log engine 200 utilizes a technique called Visitor Centric Data Modeling. Rather than parsing each log line and counting how many of one type of browser was used or how many times a particular webpage was viewed, Visitor Centric Data Modeling keeps that data associated with the visitor that generated it. One of the primary advantages of Visitor Centric Data Modeling is the ability to cross compare different elements of data coming from different log entries or different log files altogether. Visitor Centric Data Modeling allows one to determine what percentage of users that originated from a Yahoo™ search looked at a particular webpage.

A second benefit of Visitor Centric Data Modeling is reduction of overall data processing. Because many elements of the data will be the same during a visitor's visit, the information only needs to be processed once per visitor, rather than once per log line. For example, the primary domain name of the visitor will be the same for each log entry produced by a particular visitor. Visitor Centric Modeling allows one to process this information only once per visitor. Additional details on how the log engine 200 utilizes the Visitor Centric Data Modeling will be provided below.

The log engine 200 processes each log entry and updates the database 300. The database 300 contains a series of hash

tables. The database 300 comprises a series of hash tables, as shown in FIG. 2. The hash tables comprise a visitor table 310 and associated data tables 315.

The visitor table 310 contains the central record for each visitor to a website. The hits, bytes, page views, and other fixed data parameters (hereinafter collectively referred to as "traffic information") are stored directly in the visitor table 310. The remaining non-unique parameters, e.g., domain names, types of web browsers, referring web sites, etc., are stored relationally in respective data tables 315. For example, one of the data tables 315 could be configured to store a list of the different domain names from which the visitors to the website being monitored by the system 100 originate, while another of the data tables 315 could be configured to store the names of the different types of web browsers used by the visitors to the web site being monitored by the system 100.

The database 300 is relational and centers the data in the visitor table 310, creating a Visitor Centric Data Model. The visitor table 310 contains a hash table 320 that is used for quickly seeking visitor records. Below the hash table 310, the actual records 325 contain the traffic information of each visitor. Each unique visitor will have their own record in the visitor table 310.

The visitor table 310 is relational in nature and has a relations area 330 that contains pointers 335 to records 350 within the data tables 315. As discussed above, each of these data tables 315 store different visitor parameters such as domain, browser, and referral. Besides vastly reducing the storage requirements relative to a non-relational database, the data tables 315 can be used to create statistical reports on the usage of different visitor parameters.

Each data table 315 contains a hash table 340, a rank table 345, a record table 350, and a string table 355. The hash table 340 is used to seek records in the record table 350. The rank table 345 is used to keep track of the top entries in the record table 350 based on the number of pointers 335 set to the records in the record table 350. This is useful for quick access to reports. The record table 350 stores the actual records within the data table 315 including the traffic information associated with the parameter associated with the data table 315. The record table 350 does not store the value of the parameter. Instead, the record table 350 contains a pointer to a record in the string table 355. Each of these subtables (320, 325, 340, 345, 350, 355) has fixed width records allowing for efficient reading, writing, and copying of the entire data sets.

The relational structure of the database 300 has at least two advantages. First, the visitor table 310 simplifies the task of processing each hit because, once the visitor is identified, the appropriate visitor table 310 can be identified and updated accordingly. Second, the data tables 315 simplify the task of report generation, because each of the data tables 315 stores a specific parameter (e.g., the names of the web browsers used by the visitors) and are ranked. Thus, each of the data tables 315 can easily deliver the top list of entries for a particular report.

Referring back to FIG. 1, once the log files 510, and optionally the e-commerce log files 580, are processed by the log engine 200, and the database 300 is updated, the system 100 is ready to deliver reports based on the updated information in the database 300. A user 530 sends a report request 540 to the report engine 400 via a web server 520. The report engine 400 obtains the data required to generate the report from the database 300, generates the report, and delivers the generated report 550 to the user 530 via the web server 520.

The web server 520 can optionally be one of the web servers 500 that created the log files 510 and 580. The report engine 400 preferably utilizes javascript application techniques, dictionaries, and templates to provide flexible, efficient, customizable and attractive reports, as will be explained in more detail below. Reports are generated on the fly when requested by the user 530 using the standard Common Gateway Interface (CGI) of the web server 520. Storage requirements are kept small as all HTML and graphics for the reports are generated as needed.

#### Log Engine (200)

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a preferred embodiment of the log engine 200.

The log engine preferably comprises a log parser module 210, a website identification module 220, a visitor identification module 230, a buffer update module 240, a DNS resolver module 250, a database buffer 260 and a database update module 270.

The log parser module 210 is responsible for the actual reading and processing of the log files 510 and the e-commerce log files 580. The log parser module 210 can be configured to process either static log files or log files that are being generated live in real-time. The log parser module 210 loads each log line from the log files 510 and 580 and separates each log line into its individual fields.

The website identification module 220 is primarily used when multiple websites are being logged to the same file. A class of web hosting known as "virtual hosting" or "shared hosting" allows ISPs to offer solid performing website hosting service at reasonable prices. By setting up a robust set of servers with virtual hosting capable software, ISPs can place multiple websites on the servers, thus allowing the website owners to share the cost of the servers, maintenance, and networking.

However, as ISPs squeeze more and more websites onto a server in order to generate profit in an ever increasingly competitive industry, creating a system that is scalable becomes more and more difficult. One problem that administrators soon face is the number log files open during operation. Typically they will have at least one log file 510 for each website. As they add hundreds or thousands of websites to a server, the handling of all log files 510 becomes difficult. Moving, rotating and archiving all of the individual log files 510 becomes a burden. Also, system performance is compromised as resources are allocated to each open log file (many systems have a hard limit to the number of files that can be open simultaneously).

To solve this problem, the system and method of the present invention utilizes Subreport/Multisite Reporting Technology. This technology allows hosting providers to centralize the logging for all websites. Each server can have just one log file 510 for all websites, keeping resources in check. There is just one log file 510 to manage, rotate, process and archive, thus making the administrator's duties easier, less expensive and more scalable.

This website identification module 220 identifies each hit as belonging to a particular website. If the log file 510 or e-commerce log file 580 has data from only one website, then the task is simple and is handled through straight configuration. However, if the log file 510 or e-commerce log file 580 contains data from multiple websites, then the website identification module 220 employs a series of regular expression filters to perform the website identification. The website identification module 220 must be flexible and be able to pull any consistent part of the log file 510 for

website identification. The website identification performed by the website identification module is later used to determine what portion of the database 300 to write the data to.

As discussed above, the log engine 200 utilizes Visitor Centric Data Modeling. The first step in using a Visitor Centric Data Model is to be able to identify the specific visitor within each log file line. The visitor identification module 230 analyzes the fields in each hit (log file line) and identifies the hit as belonging to a new or existing visitor. Based on a unique identifier, such as an IP number or session id and a timestamp, the visitor identification module 230 determines which visitor record in the database 300 will need to be updated. If the timestamp of the hit is within a predetermined amount of time (e.g., 30 minutes) of an existing visitor, then the hit is considered as coming from that visitor.

The buffer update module 240 updates the parameters of the visitor record found by the visitor identification module 230 and stored on the database buffer 250 with the current hit's information. The timestamp of the hit is used to keep the chronological order of events intact.

The database buffer 250 is a volatile storage area, preferably RAM memory, that mirrors the actual database 300. At the beginning of processing, current data is read from the database 300 into the database buffer 250. After processing is complete, data is written back to the database 300. The purpose of the database buffer 250 is to speed up the processing of each hit. Instead of accessing the actual database 300 for each hit in the log file 510 or e-commerce log file 580, the database buffer 250 allows the log engine 200 to build up the data in the faster RAM memory location of the database buffer 250 and then flush data to the database 300 in larger chunks. The operation of the database buffer 250 will be explained in more detail below.

Before outputting the data to the database 300, the data is passed through the DNS resolver module 260 for reverse DNS resolution of IP addresses. Most web servers log only the IP address of the visitor and not the host and domain information. The domain information provides valuable data about the physical and network location of visitors. The DNS resolver module 260 employs a customized resolution routine designed specifically to speed up the process of typically slow DNS operations.

The database update module 270 performs the task of updating the database with the contents of the database buffer 260. The database update module 270 performs some processing (e.g., visitor sorting) before writing to the database 300.

Preferred control routines for the log parser module 210, website identification module 220, visitor identification module 230, buffer update module 240, DNS resolver module 260 and database update module 270 will be described below.

#### Log, Parser Module (210)

FIG. 4 is a flowchart and schematic diagram illustrating a preferred control routine for the log parser module 210 of FIG. 3, configured to process static log files 510. One of the most time consuming operations is reading and processing the raw log files 510. With individual log files 510 containing potentially over a gigabyte of data, getting the raw data into the system 100 is an important step.

The purpose of the log parser module 210 is to efficiently read each log line 512 and separate it into its individual fields. The fields can include the IP address, timestamp, bytes sent, status code, referral, etc. As discussed above, each log line 512 in the log file 510 represents a hit or transaction from one of the web servers 500.

The log parser module 210 employs a log buffer 600 and a pointer array 610 that is reused for each log line 512 in the log file 510. Thus, memory allocation for this log parser module 210 is only done at startup. The states of the log buffer 600 and pointer array 610 at each step in the control routine shown in FIG. 4 are represented schematically under the corresponding step in the control routine.

The control routine starts at step 620, where the pre-allocated log buffer 600 and the pointer array 610 are cleared. The log buffer 600 is cleared by setting the first character in the log buffer 600 to zero. The pointer array 610 is cleared by setting the values of all the individual pointers 612 to zero. It is important for stable processing to set all of the pointers in the pointer array 610 to zero before using the pointer array 610.

The control routine then continues to step 630, where the next log line 512 in the log file 510 is read into the log buffer 600. For a log parser module 210 that is configured to process static log files 510, step 630 is accomplished using standard file access library calls.

The control routine then proceeds to step 640, field spacers are identified in the log buffer 600 and marked. The field spacers could be spaces, tabs, commas, or anything that can be used as the separator between the fields in the logging format.

At step 650, the marked field spacers are replaced with a zero and the appropriate pointer 612 is set to the next character in the log buffer 600. Although steps 640 and 650 are shown as separate steps for purposes of illustration, they are preferably performed at substantially the same time. Thus, with a single loop and without moving, copying or allocating any memory, the log buffer 600 containing the single log line 512 is converted into a series of smaller character strings, each representing a particular field 602, and with each zero terminated.

The pointers 612 in the pointer array 610 can then be used to access the fields 602 as if they were separate strings. Accordingly, with minimal processing and absolutely no iterative memory allocation, each log line 512 is read and efficiently separated into its fields 602.

#### Real-Time Control Routine for Log Parser Module (210)

FIG. 5 is a flowchart and schematic diagram of a preferred control routine for the read line step of FIG. 4, for accessing and processing log file data in real time. A web server 500 under normal configuration is shown. The web server 500 handles all requests as they come in and logs each hit to the log file 510 by appending the log file 510 with data from each request.

The built in log file 510 acts as a buffer. It is the simplest and most robust way to pass data between the web server 500 and the live data access routine 700. The live data access routine 700 can be turned on or off at will. Once started, the live data access routine 700 runs as a low priority daemon. The live data access routine 700 can exist in two states: wait 710 and process 720, toggling between the two as data arrives into the buffer 510.

As long as more data exists in the log file 510, the system will stay in the process loop 720. The control routine starts at step 730, where the system checks for an "End of File" mark in the log file 510. As long as this mark is not detected, control moves to read step 740, where the next line in the log file 510 is read into the system. Control then continues to the finish control routine step 750, which finishes the control routine steps in the log parser control routine of FIG. 4, starting with the mark fields step 640 in FIG. 4. All of the read, write and EOF routines are autonomous, which means the web server 500 can continue to write new data to the end of the log 510 during the live data access routine 700.



Once the live data access routine 700 catches up and finishes the log file 510 by reaching the "End of File" marker, control moves to truncate step 760, where the log file 510 is immediately truncated. The truncation call sets the size of the log file 510 to zero. Since appended files always check file sizes before writing, the next write from the web server 500 will automatically start at the beginning of the log file 510. Control then moves to delay step 770, which delays the control routine for a configurable amount of time (typically <=1 second). After this delay interval, control returns to the EOF step 730, where the existence of new data is checked.

As long the log file 510 is empty, the live data access routine 700 will remain in the wait loop 710. In this manner, the live data access routine 700 has real-time access to write data, while maintaining an arms length from the web server 500 itself.

#### Website Identification Module (220)

FIG. 6 is a flowchart and schematic diagram illustrating a preferred control routine for the website identification module 220 of FIG. 3, which is designed to identify the website that created each log line 512 in a log file 510. The log lines 512 are interleaved and written to the log file 510 as hits occur. The format of the log file 510 may vary from provider to provider. Some may use the canonical domain name in the log file 510, while others will use a subdirectory in the URI to identify the website.

There are three configuration variables that pertain to the control routine shown in FIG. 6. The subreport field (SF) specifies which field in the log file 510 contains the website identifier text. The subreport expression (SE) is a POSIX extended regular expression that is used to capture all or part of the field specified by SF. The report name expression (RN) is used to build the website name from the information captured by SE.

As discussed above, the log parser module 210 processes each log line 512 one at a time, and separates the log line 512 into separate fields 602. In the log file 510 shown in FIG. 6, log line field 602' contains the website identifier text, and is also indicated in FIG. 6 with shading.

The control routine for the website identification module begins at step 800, where log line field 602' is selected using the SF configuration variable. The control routine then continues to step 810, where the subreport expression (SE) is applied to the log line field 602' selected at step 800. This is done using POSIX extended regular expressions. The operator of the system 100 will need to be familiar with regular expressions or seek assistance from the manuals or technical support. The SE expression is used to match part or all of log line field 602'. Parenthesis are used to define what is to be matched. For example, to simply capture the entire field, the SE expression "(.\*)" would be used. Whereas, to capture the last parts of a "www" domain name, the expression "www\.(\*)" could be used. Whatever is matched inside the parenthesis is placed into a first variable \$1. If there are multiple sets of parenthesis, then subsequent matched components are placed into additional variables (e.g., \$2, etc.). In the example shown in FIG. 6, two variables, \$1 and \$2, are used.

Next, at step 820, the \$1 and \$2 variables are used to generate the name 830 of the website. Using the report name expression (RN), the variables \$1 and \$2 are replaced with the actual contents of the matched components. For example, if the following configuration parameters are set:

SF=2

SE=SITE:(.\*)

RN=www.mydomain.com/\$1

and the following space-separated log line was processed:

123.12.3.1 2000-08-02 SITE:human-resources/index.html 200 1234 the website identification module 220, at step 800, would select "SITE:human-resources" as log line field 602' in the log line 512. The SE would capture everything after the "SITE:" part of log line field 602' as defined by the parenthesis location in the SE expression. This information is placed into the \$1 variable. The website name 830 is then identified at step 820 by expanding the RN expression and replacing the \$1 variable with the actual contents of the match. In this example, the resulting website name 830 is "www.mydomain.com/human-resources".

#### Visitor Identification Module (230)

FIG. 7 is a flowchart and schematic diagram illustrating a preferred control routine for the visitor identification module 230 of FIG. 3. The log file 510 contains a number of log lines 512 or hits. Because the log lines 512 are interleaved, each log line 512 can be from a different visitor. As discussed above, the log parser module 210 processes each log line 512 in the log file 510, and places the information in the log buffer. The log line fields 602 are separated and the data is passed to the visitor identification module 230.

In the log file 510 shown in FIG. 7, log line field 602" contains the ID value and log line field 602'" contains the timestamp of the hit. Log line fields 602" and 602'" are also indicated in FIG. 7 with shading.

The control routine for the visitor identification module 230 begins at step 900, where log line fields 602" and 602'" are selected, as represented schematically under the Identify step 900 in FIG. 7. The control routine then continues to step 910, where the control routine looks up the ID value 602" in the visitor hash table 320 of the visitor table 310 (shown in FIG. 2). If the ID value 602" does not exist in the visitor hash table 320, control continues to step 920, where a new visitor record is created in the visitor hash table 320. If the ID value 602" does exist in the visitor hash table, control skips to step 930.

At step 930, the timestamp 602'" of the log line 512 is checked against the time range of the visitor record in the visitor hash table that corresponds to the ID value 602". If the timestamp 602'" falls within a predetermined allowable range, control continues to step 940, where the visitor record identified by the ID value 602" in the visitor hash table is determined to be the existing visitor. Otherwise, control jumps back to step 910, where the seek continues through records not previously searched until either a new record is created or another existing visitor is found.

The Visitor Centric Data Modeling described above has a very important and powerful benefit for real world applications. Many systems or websites will use multiple servers either mirroring each other or each handling a different part of a website. Extremely busy websites will often use an array of servers to handle the extreme load of traffic. Other websites may have a secure server area that resides on a special machine.

Whether for robustness or functionality, multiple server architecture is a common practice and appears to create a unique problem for internet traffic analysis and reporting. Each web server 500 will create its own log file 510, recording entries from visitors as they travel through the website. Often, a single visitor will create log entries in the log file 510 for each web server 500, especially if the web servers 500 perform different functions of the website.

It is desirable to be able to merge and correlate more than one log file 510 so as to have a complete and single record

of a particular visitor. The Visitor Centric Data Modeling described above makes this ability automatic. Since each hit is uniquely identified to a particular visitor and the timestamp of the hit is recorded, determining the order and location of the hits do not require any additional engineering. The system and method of the present invention will automatically correlate the multiple log files as if they were coming from a single log file.

Buffer Update Module (240)

FIG. 8 is a flowchart and schematic diagram illustrating a preferred control routine for the buffer update module 240 of FIG. 3. The control routine starts at step 1000, where it is determined if the log line 512 (hit) is from a new day by analyzing the timestamp 602" of the log line 512. If the log line 512 is the first of a particular day, then control continues to step 1010. Otherwise, control jumps directly to step 1020.

At step 1010, the database buffer 260 is preloaded with any existing contents for that day from the actual database 300. Control then continues to step 1020.

At step 1020, the visitor record identified or created by the visitor identification module 230 is located in the database buffer 260. The located visitor record 1040 is shown schematically under the locate visitor record step shown in FIG. 8.

Control then continues to step 1030, where the located visitor record 1040 is updated and new information for that visitor is inserted into the located visitor record 1040. Traffic information is preferably updated for the visitor. If the located visitor record 1040 is a new visitor record, then domain, referral, and browser information is preferably inserted into the located visitor record 1040. All visitors preferably have their path information updated with any new pageview information. The updated visitor record 1050 is shown schematically below the update record step 1030.

The timestamp 602" of the log line 512 is used to determine the order of the events that took place. An illustrative example is shown in FIG. 8. In the example shown, a particular visitor is recorded as looking at Page A 1060 first and then Page C 1070. If the next log line 512 processed from the log file 510 indicates that the visitor looked at Page B 1080, the buffer update module 240 (at step 1030) checks the timestamp 602" of the log line 512 to see where in the chain of events the page belongs. In the example shown, Page B 1080 occurred between Page A 1060 and Page C 1070. Thus, Page B 1080 is inserted into the visitor record between the Page A 1060 and Page C 1070. In this manner, the system 100 is able to update and correlate visitor data even if it is out of order in the log file 510.

This automatic processing of multiple log files 510 came from the discovery that a single multi-threading web server, such as Netscape, may not log all hits sequentially in time. Due to the nature of multi-threading applications, it is possible that a single log file 510 may contain hits out of chronological order. The system and method of the present invention was therefore designed to handle this situation properly by checking the timestamp 602" of each log line 512 and inserting the information in the log line 512 into the appropriate place in the retrieved visitor record 1040 based on the chain of events. With this functionality, the processing of multiple load-balancing log files 510 is as simple as reading two log files instead of one.

The operation of the database buffer 260 will now be explained in more detail. As discussed above, the log engine 200 contains an internal database buffer 250 that mirrors part of the actual database 300, preferably in RAM. This allows the log engine 200 to correlate and update visitor records quickly for each hit without accessing the actual database

300 for each hit. Data is correlated and cached into the database buffer 250, which stores the data temporarily while processing the log file 510. When processing of the log file 510 is completed, the database buffer 250 is written back to the database 300 in one step.

The use of a database buffer 250 results in more RAM usage, but has the advantage of lowering the overhead of database access, resulting in faster processing times. By pre-inspecting the log files 510, the log engine 200 determines the time ranges being used and reads the appropriate data into the database buffer 250. The database buffer 250 allows Urchin to avoid reading and writing to the database 300 for each log line 512. Instead, the log engine 200 is able to make updates to the visitor tables 310 and the data tables 315 in memory (through the database buffer 250) and then read and write the entire data block to and from the database 300, which is preferably stored on disk, only once.

Database Buffer (250)

FIG. 9 is a schematic representation of the contents of the database buffer 250. As discussed above, the database buffer 250 mirrors a portion of the database 300, preferably in RAM. Thus the visitor tables 310' and data tables 315' in the database buffer 250 have the same format as the visitor tables 310 and data tables 315 in the actual database 300.

Because the database buffer 250 is loaded with data from the database 300, the visitor tables 310' and data tables 340' in the database buffer 250 are also relational. The data is centered in the visitor table 310', creating a Visitor Centric Data Model. The visitor table 310' contains a partially filled hash table 320' that is used for quickly seeking visitor records. Below the partially filled hash table 310', the actual records 325' contain data about each visitor, such as hits, bytes, time, etc. Each unique visitor will have their own record in the visitor table 310'. As each log line 512 is processed and identified to a particular visitor, that visitor's record is updated in the visitor table 310' within the database buffer 250.

Like the visitor table 310 in the actual database 300, the visitor table 310' in the database buffer 250 is relational in nature and has a relations area 330' that contains pointers 335' to the data tables 315'. Like the data tables 315 in the actual database 300, each of the data tables 315' in the database buffer 250 store different visitor parameters such as domain, browser, and referral.

Each data table 315' contains a hash table 340', a rank table 345', a record table 350', and a string table 355'. The hash table 340' is used to seek records in the record table 350'. The rank table 345' is used to keep track of the top entries in the record table 350' based on the number of visitors using the parameter associated with the data table 315'. This is useful for quick access to reports. The record table 350' stores the actual records within the data table 315' including the traffic information associated with the parameter associated with the data table 315'. The record table 350' does not store the value of the parameter. Instead, the record table 350' contains a pointer to a record in the string table 355'. Each of these subtables (320, 325, 330, 340, 345, 350, 355) has fixed width records allowing for efficient reading, writing, and copying of the entire data sets. In addition to the fixed width nature of the subtables, the records in the subtables are allocated in large blocks. Memory allocation is not necessary for each new record individually.

Besides using efficient hashing algorithms for processing the data, resizing of the database buffer 250 is done so that data tables 315' and the hash table 320' in the visitor table 310' are partially empty. This allows new records to be created instantly without allocating additional memory. The

gray areas in the data tables **315'** and the hash table **320'** in the visitor table **310'** indicate the used portions. As the tables reach a predetermined fullness threshold, they are preferably increased in size.

Once the processing of the log file **510** is complete, the data tables **315'** and the visitor table **310'** are written back into the actual stored database **300**. The subtables are written separately so that empty records are not stored on the disk that holds the actual database **300**. However, the fixed width nature of the subtables allows for efficient writing of entire blocks of data to the actual database **300**. The use of the database buffer **250** increases the speed of the log engine **200** by avoiding frequent memory allocation and disk access. By caching information in volatile memory (in the form of the database buffer **250**), and reading and writing fixed sized blocks of data, the log engine **200** is extremely fast.

#### DNS Resolver Module (260)

When a web server **500** receives a request for a web page, the web server **500** can either log the IP address of the visitor or it can use DNS to resolve the host and domain information of the visitor. While domain information is valuable for market analysis purposes, the resolution can add significant overhead to the web server **500** and delay the response of the web server to the end user. It is therefore desirable to pass the task of DNS resolving onto the system **100** of the present invention. This allows the web server **500** to stay as light and quick as possible for visitors accessing the website.

One of the biggest and most time consuming tasks in processing web server logs files **510** and creating valuable reports is the processing of the reverse DNS of the IP numbers. Each IP number must be converted to a host/domain name by using the distributed DNS system of the Internet. While the local name server may cache many of the answers, most will likely need to go out to the Internet for resolution.

The speed and scalability of the present system **100** is one of its advantages within the operations of large hosting companies. Whether processing single large websites or hundreds of thousands of small websites, the speed of the DNS resolver module **260** is important. The DNS resolver module **260** uses several innovative techniques for improving the speed and accuracy of the process, as will be described in more detail below.

For each IP number that needs resolving, a query is sent out to the Internet, where it bounces around a few times in the DNS system before coming back with the answer. This can take up to a couple of seconds, and sometimes the answer never comes back. As far as the local system is concerned, the bulk of this time is spent waiting for the response. An aspect of the present invention is the discovery that, since each of the queries is separate and unique, the processing can be done in parallel using multithreading techniques. The overall waiting can be done all at once instead of sequentially, thus shortening the overall processing considerably.

For example, if ten queries are each resolved in one second each, normal overall processing time would be ten seconds. However, by making the operation parallel so that all ten queries are processed simultaneously, then the overall processing time could be reduced to one second.

In practice, however, multithreading systems, such as those based on the use of POSIX threads and BIND 8.2, carry a significant overhead, and the setting up of sockets and memory locking reduces the benefits of the multithreading. Instead, the DNS resolver module **260** is not based on threads, but takes on the advantage of the parallel nature of the underlying protocols themselves to simulate threading

operation without the additional overhead. Besides improving the overall speed and accuracy, the porting of the software is simplified, as it depends on less library calls.

The DNS resolver module **260** generally uses the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) on top of the IP network protocol. The UDP protocol has inherent parallel capabilities. Each query in the protocol is sent like a letter and uses a connectionless socket. Thus, multiple queries can be sent simultaneously without waiting for responses. Multiple responses can be received at any time and in any order. There is no guarantee that all the answers will return or that they will appear in any particular order. But, as long as the queries are tracked with an ID number, this UDP protocol can be used effectively to parallelize the DNS resolving operation without the overhead of threads.

FIG. **10** is a schematic diagram of illustrating the operation of the DNS resolver module **260**. The DNS resolver module **260** communicates with a local name server **1100**. The local name server **1100** is part of the Internet **1110** DNS system, but resides in the local network as a primary cacheing name server acting as a relay between the DNS resolver module **260** and the multiple DNS servers in the Internet **1110**.

The communication between the DNS resolver module **260** and the local name server uses several UDP sockets **1120**. The UDP sockets **1120** are setup and destroyed only once. Once the UDP sockets **1120** are established, the DNS resolver module **260** sends groups of queries **1130**. The queries **1130** are represented by "Q" boxes, and the responses (or answers) **1140** are represented by "A" boxes. The local name server **1100** relays the queries **1130** and answers **1140** to the Internet **1110** using a built-in DNS system. The local name server has cacheing ability and will remember recently asked queries **1130** and answer immediately instead of sending them on to the Internet **1110**.

One of the keys to shortening the processing time is to get as many queries **1130** out in the Internet **1110** at one time. This shortens the waiting significantly. Without the use of threads, the DNS resolver module **260** takes advantage of the UDP protocol, and goes through a loop of sending and reading queries **1130** and answers **1140**, as will be described in more detail below. Without waiting for all answers **1140** to return or for thread controls to be freed up, the DNS resolver module preferably sends as many queries **1130** as possible out into the Internet **1110**.

As incoming answers **1140** are decoded and the ID numbers are matched with the originating queries **1130**, the IP numbers are efficiently resolved in a manner that truly parallelizes the waiting and thus dramatically reduces the processing time without the overhead of threads.

During the flood of queries **1130** and answers **1140**, the DNS resolver module **260** goes through a primary loop of sending queries **1130** and reading answers **1140**. The kernel level sockets and the local name server **1100** can only handle so many requests simultaneously, and will drop excess queries **1130** if capacity is reached. While having a few (i.e., less than 10%) of the queries **1130** dropped is acceptable, having too many queries **1130** dropped will result in a large percentage of retries, creating additional work and actually slowing the overall processing time. However, it is desirable to send queries **1130** as rapidly as possible. What is needed is a feedback loop that can adjust the rate at which queries **1130** are sent and the waiting time for answers **1140**.

FIG. **11** is a flowchart and schematic diagram of a feedback loop control routine preferably used by the DNS resolver module **260**. A resolver loop **1150** controls a loop that cycles between sending and reading queries **1130** and answers **1140**.

The control routine starts at step 1160, where a group of queries 1130 are sent through the UDP sockets 1120. Once the queries 1130 are sent, control continues to step 1170, where the resolver loop 1150 will try reading answers 1140 for a predetermined amount of time (Timeout). Once the Timeout is reached, the resolver loop will compare how many queries 1130 were sent against how many answers 1140 were received, and adjust the Timeout accordingly. Control then returns to step 1160.

In addition to the socket speed capabilities, certain queries 1130 will inherently take longer than others. Some queries 1130 may need to go halfway around the world before resolving is completed. To minimize this effect, The resolver loop 1150 preferably begins with a very aggressive (short) Timeout, and progressively increases the Timeout to wait for the answers 1140 that are taking longer to arrive. The resolver loop 1150 will actually go through multiple loops and, at a slower pace, reattempt queries 1130 that were never answered. This adaptable resolving speed control gives the DNS resolver module 260 the ability to process the bulk of queries 1130 very quickly, and minimize the impact of a few slow or non-responding answers 1140.

The DNS resolver module 260 is preferably configured with the ability to increase the resolving percentage and overall accuracy of the DNS resolving module 260 by adapting the query level. Under normal DNS resolving, the IP number is mapped to a specific hostname. For example, the IP number 202.110.52.16 may map to the hostname:

dial141-sddc2.npop43.aol.com

While it may be interesting to see the "dial141-sddc2.npop43" part of the hostname, one is typically only interested in the domain part (e.g., "aol.com"™) of the answer 1140. The first part of the answer 1140 is specific to each provider and does not contribute to the demographic-type reporting that the present system 100 is preferably designed to provide.

In many networks, especially government, military, and small private networks, individuals IPs are not always mapped to anything. The query 1130 of a specific IP may return with an answer 1140 of "unknown host", which means that not all if the IPs were mapped back to the hostnames. Unfortunately this can reduce the resolving percentage by 20 or 30 percent, and skew the demographic data away from non-resolvable networks such as are often found in government, military, and educational networks.

To make up for this deficiency, the DNS resolving module 260 preferably deploys an adaptable resolving level mechanism that attempts to find out who controls the network in question if the hostname answer 1140 returns unsuccessfully.

FIG. 12 is a schematic diagram of how a preferred embodiment of the adaptable resolution mechanism operates. An unresolved IP number 1180 enters the DNS resolver module 260. The DNS resolver module 260 will make multiple attempts at resolving the IP number by sending out multiple queries 1130 one at a time using different query information. The first query 1130a will attempt to resolve the entire specific IP number. If that returns unsuccessful, then a second query 1130b will attempt to resolve the Class-C network address (a Class-C network address is equivalent to the first three parts of an IP address).

If the second query returns unsuccessful, a third query 1130c will attempt to resolve the Class-B network address. If the third query is unsuccessful, a fourth query 1130d will attempt to resolve the Class-A network address. Many times, the Class-C or Class-B network addresses will resolve correctly when the IP address did not.

This technique improves the resolving accuracy dramatically and improves overall performance speed. In the case of government, military, educational and other private networks, "unresolved" percentages have been observed to go from 35% down to 8%, and "k12.us" and "navy.mil" show up in the top domains reports using the adaptable resolving level mechanism of the present invention. While these domains are not resolving their individual IPs, the general source of the traffic is obtained.

Using the above-described techniques, the DNS resolver module comprises a nested-loop, adaptable system that is fast and efficient. The nested-loop architecture is shown in FIG. 13, which is a flowchart of a preferred control routine for the various loops within the DNS resolver module 260.

The control routine begins by initializing some variables, including five configuration variables 1190 that include:

- resolution target (RT);
- number of loops (NL);
- queries per write (NQ);
- interquery delay (DQ); and
- wait timeout (WT).

These five settings represent starting points for operation. They may be modified at runtime using the feedback mechanism discussed above in connection with FIG. 11. The control routine comprises a main loop 1200, a visitor loop 1210 nested within the main loop 1200, and a read loop 1215 nested within the visitor loop 1210. Dashed lines indicate asynchronous non-loop flow tasks. Sockets are initialized before the main loop 1200 begins.

The control routine begins at step 1220, where it is determined if the loop should continue. The loop 1200 will continue as long as the "number of loops" (NL) has not been reached and the "resolution target" (RT) has not been reached. NL is incremented once the loop begins and RT is adjusted after each "decode answer" step 1290, which will be described below.

The NL and RT variables serve an important purpose. They allow a high resolving target to be set, while setting an ultimate timeout. Depending on the size of the data, the number of sites, and the amount of time available, system administrators can modify these variables before operation. Once the resolution target, or the number of loops NL, is reached, the control routine will exit and clean up.

If NL and RT have not been reached, control continues to the visitor loop 1210, whose purpose is to build and send queries for each unresolved visitor in the visitor table 310'. The visitor loop 1210 starts at step 1230, where the next unresolved visitor record from the visitor table 310' is pulled and a query 1130 is built. An ID number 1250 from the visitor table 310' is used in the building of the query 1130 so that it can be tracked later on as a response.

Next, at step 1240, the query 1130 is sent to the UDP sockets 1120. The UDP sockets 1120 are used in round robin fashion which allows minimizes the waiting for buffer controls.

A counter keeps track of how many queries 1130 have been sent in the current batch. Control then continues to step 1260, where the counter is checked against the NQ variable. If NQ has not been reached, control loops back to step 1230. An optional interquery delay (DQ) step 1270 can be inserted between steps 1260 and 1230 to keep the visitor loop 1210 from running too fast.

If NQ has been reached, which occurs when all the queries in the batch have been sent, NQ is reset and control then continues to the read loop 1215. The read loop 1215 continues until the WT timeout variable is reached.

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At step 1280, any buffered incoming answers 1140 are read from the UDP sockets 1120. Next, at step 1290, each answer 1140 is decoded. Control then continues to step 1300.

At step 1300, it is determined if the answer 1140 is successful. If the answer 1140 is successful, control continues to step 1310, where the visitor table 310' is updated with the domain information. Control then continues to step 1330.

If, at step 1300, it is determined that the answer 1140 is unsuccessful, control continues to step 1320, where the record in the visitor table 310' is modified by changing the resolution status. The resolution status is used to control the resolution level, as discussed above. If the answer 1140 comes back as "unknown" then the resolution status is changed for that visitor record, indicating that the next query 1130 should attempt to resolve the larger network instead of the specific IP. Control then continues to step 1330.

At step 1330, the read loop 1215 condition is checked by determining if the incoming UDP sockets 1120 are empty and if the timeout WT has been reached. If the incoming UDP sockets 1120 are empty and the WT timeout has been reached, the read loop 1215 ends, and control flows back to the visitor loop 1210 at step 1340. Otherwise, the read loop 1215 continues, and control loops back to step 1280.

At step 1340, it is determined if the resolution target (RT) has been reached. If it has, the visitor loop 1210 ends, and control flows back to the main loop 1200 at step 1350. Otherwise, the visitor loop 1210 continues at step 1230 with the next batch of unresolved queries.

At step 1350 of the main loop 1200, the WT timeout is adjusted (increased for the next loop). Control then continues to step 1220, where NL and RT are checked, NL is incremented and starts the entire process over again if neither NL nor RT have been reached.

With minimal overhead, the DNS resolver module 260 takes advantage of the UDP protocol and maximizes the parallelization of the processing. Through a series of nested loops and control parameters, the DNS resolver loop is able to adapt both speed and level in order to meet the resolving target as quickly as possible. Multiple rounds and levels of queries 1130 are resent to cover lost or failed attempts, thereby increasing overall accuracy and resolution percentage dramatically. Thus, system administrators can put a cap on overall processing time, while maintaining a high resolution target.

#### Database Update Module (270)

Once the log file processing is complete and all the log lines 512 (bits) are represented in the visitor table 310' on the database buffer 250, the visitor table 310' is sorted (if multiple websites are represented). The database buffer 250 is outputted to the database 300 using the database update module 270.

FIG. 14 is a flowchart and schematic diagram illustrating a preferred control routine for the database update module 270. The schematic diagram below the control routine steps illustrates what is occurring to the data during the control routine.

The control routine starts at step 1360, where the visitors in the database buffer 250 are sorted based on their associated website identification. Preferably using a quicksort algorithm, the records in the database buffer 250 are sorted into groups that belong to the same website. If only one website is represented by the log file 510, then step 1360 is trivial. However, in the case of multiple websites, the database buffer 250 is sorted into groups of visitors.

The control routine then continues to step 1370, where the database 300 is opened. Then, at step 1380, the database 300

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is updated with the data in one of the visitor groups 1400. The process then continues to step 1390, where the database 300 is closed.

The control routine then loops back to step 1370, and the database update process is repeated for each visitor group 1400. By processing the records in groups, the overhead created by accessing the database 300 is reduced.

#### Database (300)

FIG. 15 is a schematic diagram illustrating the main components of the database 300. As discussed above, the database 300 contains a visitor table 310 and data tables 315. The structure is relational in nature as the visitor table 310 relates to information stored in the data tables 315.

The database 300 also includes methods module 1410 that provides an interface for accessing, seeking, and inserting data into the visitor and data tables 310 and 315. Both the log engine 200 and the report engine 400 access the methods module 1410.

The methods module 1410 is the only module that is allowed to directly access the data in the database 300. This creates a modularity to the database 300, in which the format of the visitor table 310 and/or the data tables 315 can be modified without changing the interface to the other modules in the system 100.

#### Report Engine

As ISPs add thousands of web sites to a single system, the creation of reports can begin to take as long as processing the data. With an ever increasing number of reports to create, the disk space and time needed to accomplish this side of the task can become a problem. The report engine 400 provides a centralized system that contains a single copy of the report templates and icons needed to generate reports, and delivers specific reports for a particular web site only when requested.

The report engine 400 only stores the data for each web site, and not the specific reports. Since the reports are web-based, they can be delivered on the fly as requested through the Common Gateway Interface (CGI) of the web server.

FIG. 16 is a schematic diagram of a preferred embodiment of the report engine 400. The report engine 400 comprises a session parser module 1420, an authentication module 1430, a data query module 1440, an format output module 1450 and a template/dictionary module 1460.

In operation, a report request 540 received by the web server 520 from an end-user is sent by the web server 520 to the report engine 400 through the Common Gateway Interface (CGI) 1470 of the web server 520. The CGI 1470 is a standard mechanism for web servers to allow an application to process input and deliver content dynamically via the web.

The session parser module 1420 reads the input from the report request 540 and sets internal variables accordingly. The variables are then used to determine the data to use, the report to create, and the format of delivery.

The authentication module 1430 verifies that the end-user that sent the report request has permission to view the requested report. Upon verification, the data query module 1440 queries the database 300 for the raw data needed to generate the requested report.

The raw data is passed to the format output module 1450, which uses a set of templates from the template/dictionary module 1460 to format and create the report 550 to be sent

back to the end-user via the web server 520. The use of templates and dictionaries in the template module allows for easy customization of the reporting format. Templates can be used to change branding and the overall look and feel of the report interface. Dictionaries in the template/dictionary module 1460 can be used to change the report language on the fly. The end-user can toggle which dictionary is used for reporting directly through the CGI interface 1470.

The access and delivery of reports is preferably controlled using a Javascript application, which is preferably delivered to the end-user upon the first report request 540. The Javascript Application provides the mechanisms for displaying report content and querying for new reports.

The operation of each of the modules in the report engine 400 will now be explained in more detail.

#### Session Parser Module (1420)

The session parser module 1420 is used to read and access data specific to the type of request being made. Furthermore, hosting operations are creating control panel interfaces with which customers can login and access all of their tools and applications from one web-based location. Customers login once into the control panel, and then have access to e-mail, website builder tools, newsgroups, etc.

In order to integrate the present system 100 into custom control panel interfaces, the session parser module 1420 is a flexible session sensitive system that allows the present system 100 to work seamlessly with the user's control panel.

FIG. 17 is a flowchart and schematic diagram of a preferred control routine for the session parser module of FIG. 16. User requests for reports are generated and passed to the report engine 400 from the web server 520. Since the system 100 only contains one report engine 400, parameters 1500 are passed to the session parser module 1420 within the report engine 400 in order to determine which report to generate. The passing of parameters 1500 is built into the navigation of the reporting interface, i.e., as the end-user clicks through the navigation menus within the interface and selects a report, the proper parameters 1500 are automatically sent to the session parser module 1420.

The parameters 1500 preferably contain three parts. The session-id 1510 is used to keep track of which user is logged into the system. The application data 1520 contains the report-specific parameters used to select the correct report. The user session info is an optional set of parameters that can be used to integrate the system 100 into a user control panel containing multiple applications.

The control routine 1420 begins at step with the read input step 1540, which parses the list of parameters 1500 and separates the data into "name-value pairs." Control then passes to the identify variables step 1550, which uses a pre-determined configuration 1560 to match the external name-value pairs with internal variables. This allows the system 100 to recognize custom variables being used by proprietary control panels and other user interface mechanisms.

#### Authentication Module (1430)

FIG. 18 is a flowchart of a preferred control routine for the authentication module 1430. After the specific variables of the report request and session are determined, the authentication module 1430 provides a flexible way to check access authorization for report requesters. While the authentication module 1430 may use either built in functionality or access pre-existing user databases, the basic steps of the control routine are the same.

The control routine starts at step 1600, where the identity of the user, the website and the report being requested are determined based on data from the session parser module

1420. The control routine then continues to step 1610, where the validation of the user is performed.

Based on configuration, step 1610 can either access internal configuration parameters, listing users and reports, or it can access an external source (not shown) for user validation. If the user is validated for the report request, then control continues to step 1630, where the report request is passed to the data query module 1440. If the validation fails, control jumps to step 1640, where an error response is returned to the user.

#### Data Query Module (1440)

FIG. 19 is a flowchart of a preferred control routine for the data query module 1440. This data query module 1440 accesses the methods module 1410 in the database 300 in order to receive a report-ready raw data set.

The control routine starts at step 1650, where the identification of the requested report and other parameters parsed previously by the session parser module 1420 are formatted into a query that can be passed to the database 300. The format of the query is based on the specification of the methods module 1410 in the database 300. Typically, SQL type queries are created at step 1650.

Next, at step 1660, the query generated at step 1650 is sent to the database 300. Then, at step 1670, the data from the database 300 is received and stored in a buffer. The buffer now contains the raw unformatted data for the requested report. Control then continues to step 1680, where the data received and stored in the buffer is passed to the format output module.

#### Format Output Module (1450)

FIG. 20 is a flowchart of a preferred control routine for the format output module 1450. The control routine starts at step 1690, where templates and dictionaries are obtained from the template/dictionary module 1460. The templates and dictionaries are chosen based on the type of report and language desired.

Control then continues to step 1700, where the requested report is formatted by merging the data stored in the buffer by the data query module 1440 with the chosen templates and dictionaries. Variables are replaced with values, and words are replaced with dictionary entries. The result is a web-based report ready for delivery custom created for each user. The report is delivered to the user at step 1710.

#### Javascript System

The report engine 400 preferably uses a Javascript system comprising a special combination of HTML and Javascript to produce interactive reports that are extremely efficient and easy to use. The basic concept is that the Javascript, which is loaded into the user's web browser contains the code necessary to create the visual reports. Once loaded, the web server 520 only needs to deliver data to the web browser, which is then rendered on the user side of the Javascript system.

The benefits of Javascript system are less connections to the web server 520. The user can experience real-time navigation, as many of the controls do not require new connections to the web server 520. Opening menus and sorting data occur directly in the web browser. Used in conjunction with the CGI Reporting technology described previously, the Javascript system is extremely efficient and scalable for even the most crowded web server communities.

FIG. 21 is a schematic diagram of a preferred embodiment of the Javascript system. The system comprises an end-user web browser side 1810 and a server side 1820.

When the end-user first accesses the report engine 400, the report request is sent to the web server 520 which returns the frameset/application 1830 and icons 1840. A Javascript

application 1850 resides hidden in the parent frameset 1860. The Javascript application 1850 then draws the two frames: the navigation frame 1870 and the report frame 1880. The navigation frame 1870 is drawn directly from the Javascript application 1850.

As the end-user wants to see a different attribute of the report or data, they can click on navigational and control elements in either the navigation frame 1870 or the report frame 1880. These control elements affect variables in the code of the frameset 1860, which then redraws the necessary subframes. If the end-user has selected something that requires a new data set, only the data is requested and delivered from the web server 520 through the report engine 400. The Javascript application 1850 loads the new data 1890, and draws the subframes and reports accordingly.

#### Real-Time Reporting

The demand for real-time reporting comes from many sources. In today's fast-paced economy, marketing and advertising managers wish to make rapid decisions and have immediate access to data as it occurs. Likewise, webmasters and system administrators, who are charged with managing critical website systems and servers, need real-time monitoring tools in order to keep a finger on the pulse of their systems. The ability to monitor activity in real-time gives the system administrators the ability to react to problems and potential attacks. Likewise, managers can monitor marketing strategies and ad campaign effectiveness as they are released.

As described previously, the system 100, using the live data access control routine shown in FIG. 5, has the ability to record web traffic into the database 300 continuously as it occurs. Since, as describe above, the report engine 400 creates reports when they are requested, all reports can display up-to-date real-time information. In addition to general demographic and statistical reports, the system 100 is preferably configured to create a series of reports that are specifically designed to take advantage of real-time data. Visitor Monitor

FIG. 22 illustrates an example of a visitor monitor report 1900 created by the system 100 of the present invention. The report 1900 preferably uses custom templates specifically designed for real-time reporting. The report 1900 is a web-based interface that provides a "live" real-time look at one of several possible data parameters 1910, such as visitors, pages, hits, bytes and dollars. The report preferably includes a visitor monitor graph 1920 that is preferably refreshed approximately every second to reflect new data. The data in the visitor monitor graph 1920 preferably moves from right to left as time progresses. The current time 1930 is preferably indicated above the visitor monitor graph 1920. In addition to the graphical display, the report 1900 preferably displays the current value 1940 of the data parameter 1910 currently being displayed, as well as the parameter's average value for that day 1950.

By monitoring the visitor data parameter 1910, the current traffic level can be monitored as it occurs. Controls 1960 are preferably provided that are configured so that the user can look at previous data, stop and freeze the graph, or continue with current data.

A small amount of Javascript is preferably used to control the refreshing of the visitor monitor report 1900. In addition, the visitor monitor report 1900 preferably uses a small amount of Javascript to time and reload the image 1970. The image 1970 is generated by the report engine 400, and uses the PNG format for compact lightweight operation. Since only the image 1970 is reloaded approximately every

second, the visitor monitor report 1900 does not flicker when viewed with most browsers, thus creating an animated appearance to the graph 1920.

#### Temporal Visitor Drill Down

The images 1970 loaded into the visitor monitor report 1900 preferably include an HTML/javascript image map that provides "clickable" drill-down access to detailed information within the visitor monitor graph 1920. The visitor monitor report 1900 preferably contains a series of invisible rectangles (not shown) which cover the surface of the visitor monitor graph 1920. When the end-user clicks within the visitor monitor graph 1920, within one of the rectangles, that rectangle is mapped to a specific point in time. This time information is then compiled into a URL query and sent to the server to provide information on that specific point in time.

FIG. 23 is an example of a temporal visitor drill down report 2000 created by the system 100 of the present invention, for displaying the time-specific data discussed above. All visitors 2010 that were currently active on the website at the selected time are listed by IP address and sorted based on the number of hits 2020. Bytes 2030, pageviews 2040, and length of visit 2050 are also preferably shown for each visitor 2010. The totals 2060 of bytes 2030, pageviews 2040, hits 2020 and length of visit 2050 for all visitors are also preferably displayed at the bottom of each column.

Administrators can use this drill down capability to quickly assess which visitors 2010 are responsible for the corresponding web server traffic. Hostile attacks from robots and web spiders can also be monitored in real-time. Administrators can take action against hostile clients by blocking their access to the servers.

#### Visitor Footprint

In addition to monitoring web server usage, the drill down capability described above is taken one step further. Each visitor 2010 listed in the Temporal Visitor Drill Down report 2000 is preferably selectable and linked to provide a visitor footprint on that specific visitor. All of the views are web-based and linking is preferably accomplished using simple HTML and Javascript. When the user selects a link on their browser, a new browser window opens and queries the report engine 400 for the specific information on that visitor.

FIG. 24 illustrates an example of a visitor footprint report 2100 created by the system 100 of the present invention. The visitor footprint report 2100 preferably contains detailed information on the activity of the selected visitor, including traffic information 2110, browser information 2120, referral information 2130, domain information 2140 and the visitor path 2150 (the specific path the visitor took through the web site).

If the visitor shown in the visitor footprint report 2100 is responsible for an e-commerce transaction that is processed by the system 100, then additional e-commerce information 2160 is preferably shown in the visitor footprint report 2100. If the visitor shown in the visitor footprint report 2100 looked at multimedia clips that are captured by the system 100, then additional streaming information 2170 is preferably shown in the visitor footprint report.

The browser information 2120 is preferably analyzed to see if it matches a known browser or platform. If the browser is recognized then an icon of the browser and platform 2180 can be optionally shown as part of the browser information 2120. If the visitor is identified as a robot, then an icon of a robot (not shown) can be optionally shown as part of the browser information 2120. This can be useful for quickly



identifying hostile attacks from aggressive robots and spiders which can flood the web servers 500 with requests, creating a slow down in response times.

The visitor footprint report 2100 can provide insight into the usage of the website as well as help analyze specific visitors. While the detailed activity of the visitor can be monitored, the system 100 preferably does not record, use, or display any personal or identification information such as e-mail addresses, names, etc. Each visitor, while specific in the database 300, preferably remains anonymous.

#### System Meter

FIG. 25 illustrates an example of a system meter report 2200 created by the system 100 of the present invention. The system meter report 2200 is similar to the web-based visitor monitor report 1900 shown in FIG. 22. However, instead of providing a full-sized analysis tool, the system meter report 2200 is designed to be small enough to fit on a desktop computer screen at all times.

The system meter report 2200 contains multiple thumbnail sized report images (2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250) that all refresh in the same manner as the visitor monitor report 1900. To access the system meter report 2200, the end-user preferably selects a collapse button 1980 (shown in FIG. 22) or a "system meter" navigation button (not shown) within the visitor monitor report 1900. When the system meter report 2200 is requested from the visitor monitor report 1900, the window containing the visitor monitor report 1900 preferably closes and a new smaller window appears on the desktop computer screen containing the system meter report 2200.

The system meter report 2200 is preferably configured so that a user can resize the system meter report 2200 (with, for example, a computer mouse) creating a compact live web-meter that gives them constant monitoring of critical systems. The system meter report 2200 is also preferably configured so that selecting one of the report images (2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250) re-opens the full-sized visitor monitor report 1900.

The system meter report 2200 preferably displays graphs of visitors 2210, hits 2220, pages 2230, bytes sent 2240, and money 2250 (if e-commerce is activated).

#### E-Commerce Reporting

As businesses move from providing passive information about their products to providing interactive shopping capabilities, successful analysis of internet traffic can provide valuable information for making strategic business decisions.

In one preferred embodiment of the present invention, Return On Investment Reporting (ROIR) technology is used to provide the ability to report on internet traffic in terms of revenue. All aspects of the visitor reporting are correlated to dollars spent on the website, providing detailed analysis of when and where revenue is generated. Marketing and advertising managers can use this information to track the effectiveness of banner ads, the location of and behavior of shoppers and more.

The key to this technology is the present invention's ability to correlate data in a Visitor-Centric way. The Visitor-Centric configuration of the present invention allows the system 100 to report on dollars spent in correlation with any visitor parameter.

E-commerce websites use shopping cart software (hereinafter "shopping carts") to provide a secure method for on-line ordering. Shopping carts allow the end-user to add products to their virtual shopping basket, change quan-

ties and check out, similar to a normal shopping experience. There are many commercial shopping cart products such as Miva's Merchant™ and Mercantec's Softcart™.

Whether an e-commerce site uses an off-the-shelf product or a custom engineered application, the concept is the same. The shopping cart software keeps track of each visitor shopping session. As products are added to an individual's shopping cart, the software updates the visitor's specific information. When the visitor decides to check out and purchase the products, the shopping cart provides the necessary shipping and billing forms and can process the transaction.

#### E-commerce Log File Format

The internet traffic monitoring and analysis system and method of the present invention utilizes the e-commerce log files 580 produced by the shopping carts to perform the e-commerce data correlation. However, the log file formats used by different shopping carts can vary. A preferred e-commerce log file format for use with the internet traffic monitoring and analysis system and method of the present invention is described below.

The e-commerce log file format is preferably a tab-separated, multiline format. The transaction preferably begins with the exclamation mark (!) character (which is thusly prohibited from the rest of the data). The first line of the e-commerce log file preferably contains the geographic and overall information on the e-commerce transaction. Subsequent lines preferably contain details on individual products. The preferred basic format of the e-commerce log file 580 is as follows:

!transfield1	transfield2 . . .
productfield1	productfield2 . . .
productfield1	productfield2 . . .
.	.
.	.
transfield	transfield2 . . .
etc.	

Blank fields preferably contain a dash (-) character. The preferred format for the transaction line is as follows:

!{%{ORDERID}}%h{%{STORE}}%{%{SESSIONID}}%t{%{TOTAL}}% {%{TAX}}%{%{SHIPPING}}%{%{BILL_CITY}}% {%{BILL_STATE}}%{%{BILL_ZIP}}% {%{BILL_CNTRY}}		
where	%{ORDERID}	is the order number.
	%h	is the remote host (see apache.org).
	%{STORE}	is the name/id of the storefront.
	%{SESSIONID}	is the unique session identifier of the customer.
	%t	is time in the common log format
	%{%{TOTAL}}	is the transaction total including tax and shipping.
	%{%{TAX}}	(decimal only, no "\$" signs). is the amount of tax charged to the subtotal.
	%{%{SHIPPING}}	is the amount of shipping charges.
	%{%{BILL_CITY}}	is the billing city of the customer.
	%{%{BILL_STATE}}	is the billing state of the customer.
	%{%{BILL_ZIP}}	is the billing zip of the customer.
	%{%{BILL_CNTRY}}	is the billing country of the customer



The preferred format for the product line is:

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%{ORDERID}%{PRODUCTCODE}%{PRODUCTNAME}%{VARIATION}%{PRICE}%{QUANTITY}%{UPSOLD}		
where	%{ORDERID}	is the order number.
	%{PRODUCTCODE}	is the identifier of the product.
	%{PRODUCTNAME}	is the name of the product.
	%{VARIATION}	is an optional variation of the product for colors, sizes, etc.
	%{PRICE}	is the unit price of the product (decimal only, no "\$" signs).
	%{QUANTITY}	is the quantity ordered of the product.
	%{UPSOLD}	is a boolean (1 0) if the product was on sale.

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An aspect of the present invention is the optional provision of a plug-in module for existing shopping carts that will allow the shopping cart to create the e-commerce file log **580** in the preferred format.

#### E-commerce Visitor Correlation

In order to provide the ROIR reporting described above, the system **100** performs a special correlation between the e-commerce transaction data in the e-commerce log file **580** and normal website visitor traffic data in the standard log files **510**.

As discussed above, both the standard log files **510** and the e-commerce log files **580** are processed by the log engine **200**. As discussed above in connection with FIGS. 3–9, each line of the log files **510** and **580** is processed and passes through the following steps. (1) the log line **512** of the log file **510** or **580** is read into the database buffer **250**; depending on the format of the log file, the log line **512** is processed and identified; (3) the website identification module is used if multiple websites are logged into the same log file **510** or **580**; (4) the visitor identification module uses the IP number and a timestamp found in the log line **512** (or session id) to establish the unique identity of the visitor; (5) the visitor ID is used to determine the record number in the visitor table **310'**; and (6) the record is updated with the information from the log line **512**.

FIG. **26** shows the visitor table **310'** in the database buffer **250**. As discussed above, the visitor table **310'** may include many fields, such as Hits **3000**, Bytes **3010**, Pages **3020**, Dollars **3030**, Referrals **3040**, Domain **3050**, Browser **3060**, etc. The visitor table **310'** is where the e-commerce correlation is done.

The e-commerce log file **580** will update the visitor's Dollars field **3030**, which indicates money spent by the visitor. The remaining fields are updated using the standard log file **510**. The Dollars field **3030** is used to determine money spent on the website in terms of the other fields (parameters).

For example, the Referral field **3040** in the visitor table **310'** holds a record number to an entry in the referral data table **3070**. The referral in the referral data table **3070** indicates how the visitor found the website. For example, if the visitor came from the yahoo.com™ website, then the referral field **3040** in the visitor table **310'** would hold the record number pertaining to the yahoo.com™ entry in the referral data table **3070**. All visitors that came from yahoo.com™ would have the same referral record number in the referral field **3040**. Similarly, the Domain and browser fields **3050** and **3060** in the visitor table **310'** would hold record numbers to entries in the domain data table **3080** and browser data table **3090**. The other fields **3000**, **3010** and **3020** would likewise have data tables associated with them (not shown).

By looping over the visitor table **310'**, a money amount can be associated with each entry in any of the data tables. If, for example, a money amount is associated with each entry in the referral data table **3070**, all shoppers that came from yahoo.com™ (as an example) would be aggregated to produce a return-on-investment indicator.

FIG. **27** shows an example of an ROIR e-commerce report generated by the system **100** of the present invention. The report **3100** uses the domain data table **3080**, shown in FIG. **22**, to produce a top-10 report of Internet Domains whose visitors spent the most money on the website represented by the report **3100**. In the example report **3100**, Aol.com™ is the top domain in terms of money, spending approximately 46% of all money spent on the website.

The total money spent by all the visitors for each domain is displayed when the "Dollars" tab **3110** is selected. The average amount of money spent by each visitor at each domain can also be displayed selecting the "Dollars/Visitor" tab **3120**. The average amount of money spent by each visitor is calculated by dividing the total amount of money spent at each domain by the number of visitors to the domain.

E-commerce website owners can use these correlations to make valuable business decisions. The system and method of the present invention can correlate money to keywords, banner ads, search engines, referrals, domains, countries, browsers, platforms, or any other parameter of interest. The website operators can monitor the performance of search engine registrations, banner ad placements, regional ad campaigns, and more.

#### User Interfaces/System Reports

Examples of preferred user interfaces and system reports will now be discussed. All reports and interfaces are preferably web-based and viewed with a web browser. While not all possible reports are shown, the reports shown are representative of the types of reports and report configurations that are possible with the system and method of the present invention. Accordingly, it should be appreciated that the configuration and types of reports, as well as the configuration and types of user interfaces may vary from those shown while still falling within the scope of the present invention.

Further the user interfaces described below are for generation of static reports. The user interfaces used for real-time reports were described above in connection with FIGS. **22–25**.

FIG. **28** shows a preferred browser-based user interface **4000**. This is preferably the first user interface **4000** shown when the user first accesses the reporting interface of the system **100**. The user interface **4000**, preferably contains areas **4020** and **4030** for displaying product and/or company logos. The user interface **4000** also includes a main reporting window **4100** for displaying a currently chosen report.

The user interface **4000** preferably includes a navigation area **4040** that contains a collection of menus that group the available reports into different categories, preferably seven main categories, each with an associated link **4050**: Traffic; Pages; Referrals; Domains; Browsers; Tracking; and E-Commerce. A collection of links to specific reports **4060** related to a chosen category link **4050** is preferably displayed under a chosen category link **4050**. The currently chosen report link **4070** is preferably indicated by a change in color or shading. In the example shown in FIG. **28**, the currently chosen report link **4070** corresponds to the "Snapshot" report.

The user interface **4000** preferably includes a "date range" functions area **4080**. Depending on the report chosen, this date range functions area **4080** allows the user to select the date range of the report being shown. The user interface also preferably includes a controls area **4090** that preferably includes preferences and report exporting features. The preferences function of the controls area **4090** allows the user to change report settings, such as the language that is used for display. The exporting function of the controls area **4090** allows the user to export the currently viewed data for use in other applications, such as Microsoft Excel™.

The user interface **4000** also preferably includes a Help Information area **4130**, which gives a brief synopsis of the report being displayed and provides a link **4135** for more in-depth information.

#### Traffic Related Reports

The Snapshot report **4010** shown in FIG. 28 is preferably a bar graph **4110** of the last 7 days of web site traffic in terms of various fields, preferably Visitors, Pageviews, Hits, or Bytes. There are preferably tab controls **4120** on the report **4010** that allow the user to select which field is displayed. The date of each day is preferably shown below the bars in the graph **4110**.

FIG. 29 shows an example of an Hourly Graph report **4200**. The Hourly Graph report preferably shows traffic versus hour of the day in terms of various fields, preferably Visitors, Pageviews, Hits, or Bytes. There are preferably tab controls **4120** on the report **4200** that allow the user to select which field is displayed.

The Hourly Graph report **4200** is preferably a bar graph indicating the 24 hours of the day from left to right. This report allows administrators to see when peak activity is expected and when to plan site maintenance and upgrades.

Other reports available under the Traffic category preferably include the Summary, Daily Graph, Monthly Graph and Top Servers reports. The Summary report gives a text based summary of overall traffic to the site. The Daily Graph is similar to the Hourly Graph report **4200**, except that the traffic is displayed as a function of the day of the month. The Monthly Graph report provides traffic displayed versus month of the year, and the Top Servers report indicates which log files or servers are responsible for the most traffic in the cluster.

#### Pages Related Reports

FIG. 30 shows an example of a Top Pages report **4300**. The Top Pages report **4300** is one of the reports listed under the Pages menu **4310**. The Top Pages report **4300** preferably indicates a top-ten type list, ranking which pages in the website are the most visited. The tabs **4120** are preferably used to view the report **4300** in terms of either Pageviews or Bytes transferred. Next and previous buttons **4320** are preferably provided that allow the user to scroll through the Top Pages Report **4300**. The number of entries shown are preferably adjusted with the #Shown menu **4330**.

FIG. 31 shows an example of a Directory Tree Report **4400**. The Directory Tree Report **4400** is similar to the top pages report **4300** of FIG. 30, except that the Directory Tree Report **4400** preferably includes links **4410** next to each entry that can be selected to open information below that entry. This allows for easy display and navigation of hierarchical type data, such as a directory structure.

The directory tree report **4400** indicates which directories within the website architecture are being accessed the most. Under each directory, the end user can drill down to see the subdirectories or individual pages contained within the primary directory by selecting the links **4410**.

Other pages-related reports in the Pages menu **4310** preferably include File Types, Status/Errors, and Posted

Forms. The File Types report is a top-ten type report that indicates which file extensions or types are accessed the most. This allows the user to distinguish between HTML page, GIF images, etc. The Status/Errors report is a tree-type report that indicates status codes and error messages that occur during web content delivery. The Posted Forms report is a top-ten type report that indicates the forms that were submitted using the POST method as defined in the HTTP protocol.

#### Referrals Related Reports

FIG. 32 shows an example of a Search Engine report **4500** from the Referrals menu **4510** of the navigation area **4040**. The Referrals menu **4510** provides reports related to how the visitor found a website.

The Search Engines report **4500** contains a tree-type list of the most used search engines. Each search engine can then be expanded to see which keywords were used during those searches.

Additional reports in the Referrals menu **4510** preferably include Top Referrals, Top Keywords, and the Referral Tree. The Top Referrals reports is a simple top-ten type list of the top referring URLs. The Keywords report indicates the top keywords used across all search engines. The Referral Tree report breaks down the Referral URLs by domain.

#### Domains Related Report

FIG. 33 is an example of a Top Domains report **4600**, which indicates regional and network information about the visitors. The visitor's domain is determined by the IP address of the visitor. The domain is resolved using the Reverse DNS module **260** within the log engine **200** described previously.

Additional reports under the Domains menu **4610** in the navigation area **4040** preferably include Domain Tree and Top Countries. The Domain Tree report provides the different levels of domains. Primary domains such as .com and .edu are shown first. Preferably, these can be expanded to show detailed information within. The Top Countries report expands and analyzes which countries people are coming from.

#### Browsers Related Reports

FIG. 34 shows an example of a Browser Tree report **4700**, which is a tree-type report that ranks the most widely used browsers by visitor to the website. Browsers such as Internet Explorer™ and Netscape™ are reported upon as a whole and by version. Each primary browser can be expanded to see the breakdown by version.

Additional reports in the Browsers menu **4710** of the navigation area **4040** preferably include Platform Tree and Top Combos. The Platform Tree report indicates the operating system of the visitor. It is a tree-type report that can be expanded to show the versions under each platform. The Top Combos report ranks the correlation between browser and platform.

#### Tracking Related Reports

FIG. 35 shows an example of a Top Entrances report **4800**. As part of the Tracking menu **4810** within the navigation area **4040**, the Top Entrances report **4800** indicates the starting point of visitors in the website. Additional reports in the Tracking section **4810** preferably include Top Exits, Click Through, Depth of Visit, Length of Visit, and Usernames.

The Top Exits report provides a list of the last page visitors looked at before leaving the site. The Click Through report indicates the click percentage from any one page to another. The Depth of visit report provides a histogram of the number of pages viewed by visitors. The Length of Visit report provides a histogram of the time spent on the site by

visitors. The Usernames report analyzes the usage of password protected areas of a website by listing the usernames that were used to login to the those sections.

#### E-Commerce Related Reports

FIG. 36 shows an example of a Top Products report 4900, which is part of the E-Commerce menu 4910 in the navigation area 4040. The Top Products report 4900 indicates the Top Products purchased from the site by revenue. Additional reports in the E-Commerce menu 4910 preferably include Totals, Product Tree, Regions, and Top Stores. The Totals report gives a summary of overall e-commerce activity. The Product Tree report groups products by category. The Regions report indicates the regional location of shoppers including cities, states and countries. If multiple store fronts are used by the same shopping system, the Top Stores report can breakdown revenue by storefront.

#### System Integration

The system and method of the present invention can be configured in many different ways. From single server configurations to complex load balancing systems, the system and method of the present invention is flexible in its integration abilities. While it is difficult to catalog every possible architecture, several possible configurations are described below.

##### Webserver vs. Dedicated Server

The system and method of the present invention can be implemented directly on the web server 500 that produces the log files (510, 580), or on a separate dedicated computer. If the system 100 is implemented directly on the web server 500, it can then use the web server 500 for the reporting web server 520. If the system 100 is implemented on a dedicated box, then a web server 520 will need to be configured on the dedicated computer in order to service the report requests.

Access to log files is slightly more complicated on a dedicated computer. If the system 100 is implemented on a dedicated computer, then the log files (510, 580) from the web server 500 will need to be accessible to the dedicated computer by using FTP, NFS, or some other suitable disk access method. Real-time processing of log files requires writing permission to the log files (510, 580) which may require an extra configuration step if using a dedicated computer.

As long as the log files (510, 580) are accessible (with permissions) and a web server is available, the system 100 can work just as well directly on the web server 500 or on a dedicated computer.

##### One Website vs. Multiple Websites

The system and method of the present invention can handle multiple websites. During integration, a unique reporting directory for data storage can be configured for each of the websites. The system 100 will link the individual report directories back to the main installation, so that there is only one copy of the templates and icons. Users will need internet access to the reporting directories. Thus, the web server 520 configuration should be similar to the system 100 configuration. A typical installation will use a subdirectory within each website's document root to store and access the reports.

Whether there is one website or many, the integration preferably provides a unique web accessible directory for each website configuration.

##### Distributed Logs vs. Central Logs

Web servers 500 can be configured to create unique log files (510, 580) for each website in the web server's configuration, or a single log file (510, 580) for all websites in the configuration. The system of the present invention can

be configured to work with either of these architectures. If each website has its own unique log file, then the log files are preferably entered into the system's 100 configuration, so that each website has its own area in the configuration. The system 100 will process the logs one at a time treating each website independently.

If the web server 500 is configured to log centrally, then the log file (510, 580) preferably contains some website identification marker in order for the system 100 to be able to sort and process the log file 510. As described previously, the website identification module 220 is designed to capture some parameter within the log file, in order to determine which hits go with which websites. This type of integration can automatically detect new websites as they are added to the web server 500 without modifying the configuration of the system 100.

##### Single Log vs. Multi-Log

The system and method of the present invention can be configured for systems that reside on one web server 500 or on multiple web servers 500. Multiple web servers 500 are often used for load-balancing, redundancy, and functional serving. Multiple web servers 500 will each have their own set of logs 510. The system and method of the present invention can automatically correlate the visitor centric data from multiple logs (510, 580), as described previously. By simply entering the multiple logs in the configuration, the system 100 will process the multiple logs.

##### E-Commerce vs. No-Commerce

As described previously, the system and method of the present invention can include e-commerce reporting functionality, and can be used in conjunction with shopping cart software. The e-commerce log files 580 are handled similarly to the multi-log architecture discussed above. The e-commerce logs 580 are simply treated as multiple logs. Additional entries will need to be made in the configuration.

For integration into e-commerce systems, the shopping cart software is preferably configured to create the preferred log file format described above.

##### Control Panel vs. Stand-Alone

Many larger hosting providers are creating centralized web-based control panels that contain links to all of the tools and systems available to the hosting clients. Hosting clients log into the control panel once and are provided with customized information and interaction, such as accessing their unique e-mail account, uploading files to their unique website, and viewing the reports created by the system of the present invention.

Stand-alone systems will have unique reporting directories for each website. Thus, accessing the reporting area is simple, as each reporting area will have a unique URL. Protecting report access can be accomplished through the web server 520 itself, and does not require integration with the system 100.

For control panel integrations, the system and method of the present invention is preferably sensitive to session controlling technology. As described previously, the session parser module 1420 has the ability to detect custom variables and control report delivery from a central location.

The various components of the present invention are preferably implemented on internet (e.g., web) servers, which may be or include, for instance, a work station running the Microsoft Windows™ NT™, Windows™ 2000, UNIX, LINUX, XENIX, IBM, AIX, Hewlett-Packard UX™, Novel™, Sun Micro Systems Solaris™, OS/2™, BeOS™, Mach, Apache Open Step™, or other operating system or platform. However, the various components of the present invention could also be implemented on a pro-

grammed general purpose computer, a special purpose computer, a programmed microprocessor or microcontroller and peripheral integrated circuit elements, an ASIC or other integrated circuit, a hardwired electronic or logic circuit such as a discrete element circuit, a programmable logic device such as a FPGA, PLD, PLA, or PAL, or the like. In general, any device on which a finite state machine capable of implementing the modules and control routines discussed above can be used to implement the present invention.

While the foregoing description includes many details and specificities, it is to be understood that these have been included for purposes of explanation only, and are not to be interpreted as limitations of the present invention. Many modifications to the embodiments described above can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, as is intended to be encompassed by the following claims and their legal equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A system for analyzing and monitoring internet traffic, comprising:

a relational database; and

a log engine that processes log files received from at least one internet server and stores data processed from the log files in the relational database;

wherein the log engine, when new log file data is present in the log file, processes said new log file data and determines an "end of file" location on the log file, and, when new log file data is not present in the log file, periodically checks the log file at predetermined time intervals to check for new log file data, and commences processing of any new log file data at a most recent determined "end of file" location on the log file.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the relational database comprises a plurality of hash tables.

3. The system of claim 1, wherein the plurality of tables comprise:

a visitor table that stores traffic information generated by a visitor to an internet site hosted by the at least one internet server; and

a plurality of data tables, wherein each data table stores records related to a respective parameter.

4. The system of claim 3, wherein the visitor table comprises at least one pointer to at least one record stored in at least one of the data tables.

5. The system of claim 3, wherein the respective parameters comprise:

domain names from which the visitor originated; and

web browsers used by the visitor; and

other internet sites that referred the visitor to the internet site.

6. A system for analyzing and monitoring internet traffic generated by visitors to at least one internet site hosted by at least one internet server, comprising:

a visitor centric database; and

a log engine that receives log files from the at least one internet server, processes hits logged in each log file, and stores traffic data derived from the hits in the visitor centric database, wherein the visitor centric database associates the traffic data derived from the hits with a visitor that generated the hit;

wherein the log engine, when new log file data is present in the log file, processes said new log file data and determines an "end of file" location on the log file, and, when new log file data is not present in the log file, periodically checks the log file at predetermined time

intervals to check for new log file data, and commences processing of any new log file data at a most recent determined "end of file" location.

7. The system of claim 6, wherein the visitor centric database comprises a plurality of hash tables.

8. The system of claim 6, wherein the plurality of hash tables comprise:

a visitor table that stores traffic information derived from the hits, wherein the visitor table contains a unique visitor record for each visitor; and

a plurality of data tables, wherein each data table stores data related to a respective non-unique parameter.

9. The system of claim 8, wherein the visitor table comprises at least one pointer to at least one record stored in at least one of the data tables.

10. The system of claim 8, wherein the respective non-unique parameters comprise:

domain names from which the visitors originated;

web browsers used by the visitors; and

other internet sites that referred the visitors to the at least one internet site.

11. The system of claim 8, wherein the log engine comprises a visitor identifier that determines if a hit originates from a new visitor or an existing visitor.

12. The system of claim 11, wherein the visitor identifier is adapted to create a new visitor record if a hit originates from a new visitor.

13. The system of claim 6, wherein the log engine comprises a database buffer that temporarily stores the traffic data derived from the hits logged in the log files.

14. The system of claim 11, wherein the log engine further comprises a database updater that transfers the traffic data temporarily stored in the database buffer to the visitor centric database.

15. The system of claim 12, wherein the database updater sorts the traffic data temporarily stored in the database buffer before transferring the traffic data to the visitor centric database.

16. The system of claim 6, wherein the log engine comprises a log parser that reads log lines in the log files, and separates each log file into individual fields.

17. The system of claim 6, further comprising a report engine that generates reports using the traffic data stored in the visitor centric database.

18. The system of claim 17, wherein the report engine is adapted to generate reports that correlate money spent by a visitor to any other parameter of the traffic data.

19. The system of claim 17, wherein the report engine is adapted to generate a top products report that ranks products purchased by visitors based on revenues generated by the products.

20. The system of claim 17, wherein the report engine is adapted to generate at least one of a totals report, product tree report, regions report, and top scores report.

21. The system of claim 17, wherein the report engine is adapted to generate a report that displays a value of at least one traffic data parameter over at least one predetermined time period.

22. The system of claim 21, wherein the report comprises a snapshot report in which the at least one predetermined time period comprises seven consecutive 24 hour time periods.

23. The system of claim 21, wherein the report comprises an hourly graph report in which the at least one predetermined time period comprises a plurality of consecutive one hour time periods.

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24. The system of claim 17, wherein the report engine is adapted to generate a top pages report that ranks website pages based on number of visitors to the website pages.

25. The system of claim 24, wherein each entry in the top pages report comprises a link for accessing additional information about a respective website page.

26. The system of claim 17, wherein the report engine is adapted to generate a search engine report that displays a list of most used search engines.

27. The system of claim 17, wherein the report engine is adapted to generate a top domains report that displays regional and network information about the visitors.

28. The system of claim 17, wherein the report engine is adapted to generate a browser tree report that ranks internet browsers based on which internet browsers are used most by visitors to a website.

29. The system of claim 28, wherein each internet browser entry in the browser tree report includes a link for accessing information about different versions of a respective internet browser.

30. The system of claim 17, wherein the report engine is adapted to generate a top entrances report that ranks starting points of visitors to a website based most used starting points.

31. The system of claim 17, wherein the report engine is adapted to generate at least one of a summary report, a daily graph report, a monthly graph report, a top servers report, a file types report, a status/errors report, a posted forms report, a top referrals report, a top keywords report, a referral tree report, a domain tree report, a top countries report, a platform tree report, a top combos report, a top exits report, a click through report, a depth of visit report, a length of visit report, and a usernames report.

32. The system of claim 17, wherein the report engine comprises:

a template module that stores report templates;

a session parser that receives report requests from the at least one server, and determines a type of report requested, data needed to generate a requested report and a format for the requested report;

an authenticator that receives an identity of a report requester from the session parser, and verifies that the report requester has permission to view a requested report;

a data query module that receives authentication information from the authenticator, and that queries the database for data needed to generate the requested report if the report requester has permission to view the requested report; and

a format output module that receives the data needed to generate the requested report from the database, retrieves templates for the requested report from the template module, creates the requested report, and delivers the requested report to the report requester.

33. The system of claim 32, wherein the template module also stores at least one dictionary.

34. The system of claim 33, wherein the format output module is adapted to create the requested report in a selectable language using the at least one dictionary.

35. The system of claim 6, wherein the log engine is configured to process hits from multiple internet sites that are logged to a single log file.

36. The system of claim 6, wherein the log engine comprises a website identifier that identifies a source of each hit.

37. The system of claim 6, wherein the log engine comprises a domain name system (DNS) resolver that determines host and domain information for each visitor.

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38. The system of claim 37, wherein the DNS resolver utilizes reverse DNS resolution to determine the host and domain information for each visitor.

39. The system of claim 6, wherein the log engine is adapted to process e-commerce log files that contain information on money spent by a visitor.

40. An article of manufacture, comprising:

a computer usable medium having computer readable program code embodied therein for analyzing and monitoring internet traffic generated by visitors to at least one internet site hosted by at least one internet server, the computer readable program code in the article of manufacture comprising:

computer readable program code for receiving log files from the at least one internet server;

computer readable program code for processing hits logged in each log file by:

initiating a process loop when new data is present in the log file, during which the new data is processed and an "end of file" location is determined for use as a starting point for subsequent new data processing, and

initiating a wait loop when new data is not present in the log file, wherein the wait loop delays data processing for a predetermined time interval before checking for new data in the log file;

computer readable program code for storing traffic data derived from the hits in a database; and

computer readable program code for associating the traffic data derived from the hits and stored in the database with a visitor that generated the hit.

41. The article of manufacture of claim 40, wherein the database comprises a plurality of hash tables.

42. The article of manufacture of claim 41, wherein the plurality of hash tables comprise:

a visitor table that stores traffic information derived from the hits, wherein the visitor table contains a unique visitor record for each visitor; and

a plurality of data tables, wherein each data table stores data related to a respective non-unique parameter.

43. The article of manufacture of claim 42, wherein the visitor table comprises at least one pointer to at least one record stored in at least one of the data tables.

44. The article of manufacture of claim 42, wherein the computer readable program code for processing hits logged in each log file comprises computer readable program code for determining if a hit originates from a visitor with a preexisting visitor record in the database.

45. The article of manufacture of claim 44, wherein the computer readable program code for determining if a hit originates from a visitor with a preexisting visitor record in the database creates a new visitor record if a hit originates from a visitor without a preexisting visitor record in the database.

46. The article of manufacture of claim 40, further comprising computer readable program code for temporarily storing the traffic data derived from the hits logged in the log files.

47. The article of manufacture of claim 46, wherein the computer readable program code for storing traffic data derived from the hits in a database comprises computer readable program code for transferring the temporarily stored traffic data to the database.

48. The article of manufacture of claim 47, wherein the computer readable program code for transferring the temporarily stored traffic data to the database sorts the temporarily stored traffic data before transferring the traffic data to the database.

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49. The article of manufacture of claim 40, wherein the computer readable program code for processing hits logged in each log file further comprises computer readable program code for reading log lines in the log files, and for separating each log line into individual fields.

50. The article of manufacture of claim 49, further comprising computer readable program code for generating reports using the associated traffic data stored in the database.

51. The article of manufacture of claim 40, wherein the computer readable program code for processing hits logged in each log file processes hits originating from multiple internet sites and logged to a single log file.

52. The article of manufacture of claim 40, wherein the computer readable program code for processing hits logged in each log file comprises computer readable program code for identifying a source of each hit.

53. The article of manufacture of claim 40, wherein the computer readable program code for processing hits logged in each log file comprises computer readable program code for determining host and domain information for each visitor.

54. The article of manufacture of claim 53, wherein the DNS resolver means computer readable program code for determining host and domain information for each visitor utilizes reverse DNS resolution to determine the host and domain information for each visitor.

55. A system for analyzing and monitoring internet traffic generated by visitors to at least one internet site hosted by at least one internet server, comprising:

- a database;
- a log engine that receives log files from the at least one internet server, processes hits logged in each log file, and stores traffic data extracted from the processed hits in the database, wherein the log engine comprises,
  - a database buffer that temporarily stores traffic data received from the database,
  - a log parser that processes each hit in each log file, and separates each hit into its individual fields, wherein the log parser, when new log file data is present in the log file, processes said new log file data and determines an "end of file" location on the log file, and, when new log file data is not present in the log file, periodically checks the log file at predetermined time periods to check for new log file data, and commences processing of any new log file data at a most recent determined "end of file" location.
- a visitor identifier that receives each hit's individual fields from the log parser, identifies each hit as originating from either a new visitor or an existing visitor, and creates a new visitor record in the database buffer if a hit originates from a new visitor,
- a buffer updater that, prior to processing a new log file, copies previously stored data from the database to the database buffer, and wherein, for each hit, the buffer updater locates in the database buffer the visitor record identified or created by the visitor identifier for a respective hit, and updates the identified or created visitor record in the database buffer with traffic data derived from the respective hit, and
- a database updater that copies updated traffic data from the database buffer to the database after all hits in the new log file have been processed; and
- a report engine that generates reports using the traffic data stored in the database.

56. The system of claim 55, wherein the log engine further comprises a website identifier that identifies a source of each hit.

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57. The system of claim 56, wherein the website identifier identifies the source of each hit from website identifier text received from the log parser for each hit.

58. The system of claim 55, wherein the log engine further comprises a domain name system (DNS) resolver that determines host and domain information for each visitor to an internet site.

59. The system of claim 58, wherein the DNS resolver is adapted to process multiple DNS queries in parallel.

60. The system of claim 55, wherein the log engine is adapted to process e-commerce log files that contain information on money spent by the visitor.

61. A method of analyzing and monitoring internet traffic generated by visitors to at least one internet site hosted by at least one internet server, comprising the steps of:

receiving log files from the at least one internet server; processing hits logged in each log file, as each hit is logged to each log file, by:

- (a) processing new hits present in a log file,
- (b) determining an "end of file" location on the log file,
- (c) waiting for a predetermined time period if no new hits are present in the log file,
- (d) checking for new hits in the log file after the predetermined time period, and
- (e) processing any new hits discovered in the log file by starting at the determined end of file location in the log file;

storing, in a database, traffic data derived from the hits; and

associating the traffic data derived from the hits and stored in the database with a visitor that generated the hit.

62. The method of claim 61, further comprising the step of generating reports using the associated traffic data stored in the database.

63. The method of claim 62, wherein the traffic data derived from the hits is stored in a plurality of hash tables.

64. The method of claim 63, wherein traffic information derived from the hits are stored in a visitor hash table that contains a unique visitor record for each visitor, and wherein data related to at least one non-unique parameter is stored in respective data tables.

65. The method of claim 64, wherein the visitor hash table comprises at least one pointer that points to at least one record stored in at least one of the data tables.

66. The method of claim 64, further comprising the steps of:

- determining if a hit originates from a visitor with a preexisting visitor record in the database; and
- creating a new visitor record if the hit originates from a visitor without a preexisting visitor record in the database.

67. The method of claim 61, further comprising the step of temporarily storing the traffic data derived from the hits in a buffer prior to storing the traffic data in the database.

68. The method of claim 67, further comprising the step of sorting the traffic data stored in the buffer prior to storing the traffic data in the database.

69. The method of claim 61, wherein the step of processing hits logged in each log file comprises the steps of:

- reading log lines in the log files; and
- separating each log line into individual fields.

70. The method of claim 69, wherein the hits logged in each log file are processed in real time as each hit is logged to a log file.

71. The method of claim 61, further comprising the step of identifying a source from which each hit originates.

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72. The method of claim 61, further comprising the step of determining host and domain information for each visitor.

73. The method of claim 72, wherein host and domain information for each visitor is determined using reverse domain name system (DNS) resolution.

74. A method of processing a log file to obtain traffic data, comprising the steps of:

copying previously stored traffic data from a database to a database buffer;

separating hits logged in the log file into individual fields, wherein each hit is processed as it is logged to the log file by:

- (a) processing new hits present in the log file,
- (b) determining an "end of file" location in the log file,
- (c) waiting for a predetermined time period if no new hits are present in the log file,
- (d) checking for new hits in the log file after the predetermined time period,
- (e) processing any new hits discovered in the log file by starting at the end of file location in the log file, and
- (f) repeating steps (a)–(e);

identifying each hit as originating from either a new visitor or an existing visitor;

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creating a new visitor record in the database buffer if a hit originates from a new visitor;

for each hit, locating the visitor record identified or created and updating the identified or created visitor record in the database buffer with traffic data derived from the respective hit; and

copying updated traffic data from the database buffer to the database after all hits in the log file have been processed.

75. The method of claim 74, further comprising the step of generating a report based on the traffic data in the database.

76. The method of claim 74, wherein hits originating from multiple sources are logged to the log file.

77. The method of claim 76, further comprising the step of identifying a source from which each hit originates.

78. The method of claim 74, further comprising the step of determining host and domain information for each visitor.

79. The method of claim 78, wherein host and domain information for each visitor is determined using reverse domain name system (DNS) resolution.

\* \* \* \* \*



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(12) **United States Patent**  
**Kurzrok**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,260,064 B1**  
 (45) **Date of Patent:** **Jul. 10, 2001**

(54) **WEB SITE WITH AUTOMATIC RATING SYSTEM**

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(76) **Inventor:** **Paul J. Kurzrok**, 64-33 99 St., 4A,  
 Forest Hills, NY (US) 11374

\* cited by examiner

(\*) **Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this  
 patent is extended or adjusted under 35  
 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

*Primary Examiner*—Viet D. Vu  
 (74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Steinberg & Raskin, P.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

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(51) **Int. Cl.<sup>7</sup>** ..... **G06F 13/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **709/224; 709/219; 709/313**

(58) **Field of Search** ..... 709/217, 219,  
 709/223, 224, 204, 205, 206, 313, 328,  
 329

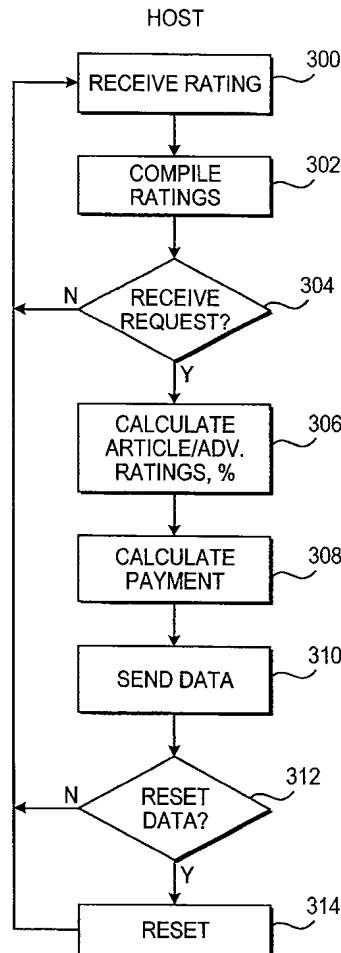
In an Internet or similar distributed computer network-based information distribution system, a site host includes a totaling element for totaling ratings for articles and advertisements associated with a particular web page. The ratings are generated by each reader after the reader has read the article or advertisement. The ratings are totaled and used to generate a cumulative rating parameter representative of the popularity of the article. Additionally a predetermined relationship is used to derive from said rating parameters to generate a payment amount to be paid to the author of the article.

(56) **References Cited**

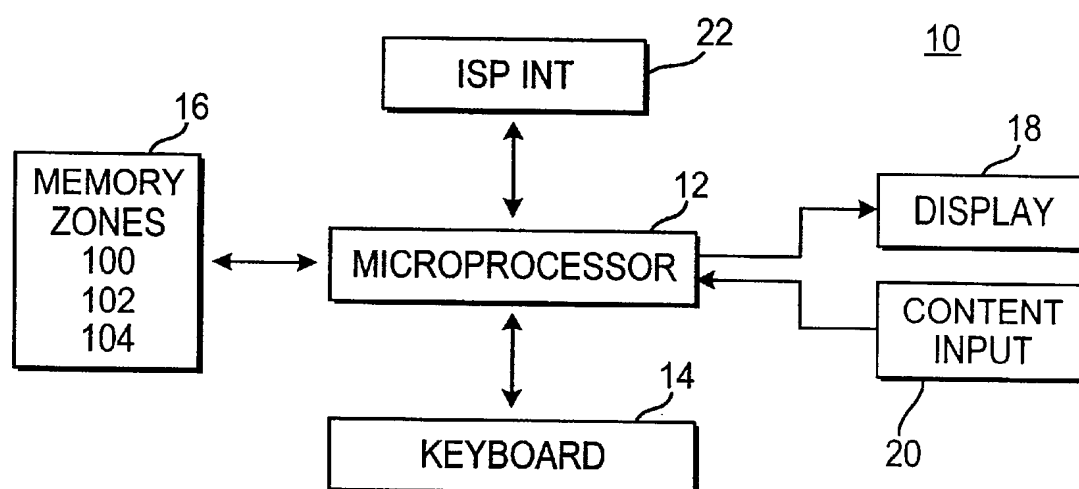
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**14 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets**





*FIG. 1*

INDEX

BACK REFRESH HOME SEARCH MAIL FAVORITES LARGER SMALLER PREFERENCES

ADDRESS: [HTTP://WWW.YOURTRAVELNEWS.COM](http://www.yourtravelnews.com)

HOME ADVERTISING TRAVEL WRITERS ABOUT US GUEST BOOK CONTRACT US

WELCOME TO AN EXCITING NEW CONCEPT...A VIRTUAL PUBLICATION

**YOURTRAVELNEWS.COM**

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION VIA THE INTERNET

LAUNCH DATE  
JANUARY 1, 1999

THIS PUBLICATION IS ON THE CUTTING EDGE OF TECHNOLOGY. IT WILL BE A VIRTUAL WEB SITE. EACH MONTH, ARTICLES WILL BE GRADED BY OUR YOU OUR AUDIENCE. EACH ARTICLE WILL BE "RATE THIS ARTICLE" UNDERNEATH WHICH LOOKS LIKE THIS.

**RATE THIS ARTICLE**

☐ EXCELLENT ☐ GOOD ☐ FAIR ☐ NO VALUE

EACH READER WILL BE ASKED TO GRADE THE ARTICLE THEY HAVE JUST READ. THE SCORES WILL THEN BE TABULATED. THIS WILL PROVIDE OUR READERSHIP WITH THE TYPE OF ARTICLES THEY ARE MOST INTERESTED IN, BY THE BEST WRITERS AVAILABLE.

MONTHLY COLUMNS WILL BE WRITTEN ON A MYRIAD OF SUBJECTS. FOR EXAMPLE: EMPLOYMENT, RECRUITMENT, WHERE THE HOT JOBS ARE, SALARIES, TECHNOLOGY/AUTOMATION, TRAVEL TIPS, TELEMARKETING TECHNIQUES, INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES, FUNNY STORIES, Q&A COLUMN, HOT DESIGNATIONS, THE MILLENNIUM, STATISTICAL INFORMATION, GRAPHS/CHARTS, TRIVIA & CONTESTS, AND, OF COURSE, SURVEYS PLUS MUCH MORE...

HAVE AN IDEA? IF WE USE IT ...WE WILL SEND YOU A FINDERS FEE!

SUBSCRIPTION COST \$0 (NO COST, JUST ACCESS TO THE INTERNET)

ADVERTISING WILL BE AVAILABLE. [CLICK HERE FOR SPECIAL LAUNCH ADVERTISING RATES.](#) WE ARE FULLY COMMISSIONABLE TO QUALIFIED ADVERTISING AGENCIES.

WRITERS, GET PUBLISHED AND VIEWED BY THOUSANDS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD!

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR INTRODUCTORY SPECIALS ON BANNER ADVERTISING RATES AND CREATIVE SERVICES!

**YOUR AD HERE...**

**RATE THIS AD**

BEST VIEWED WITH

☒ MICROSOFT INTERNET EXPLORER

INTERNET EXPLORER OR

☒ NETSCAPE NOW

NETSCAPE NAVIGATOR

©YOURTRAVELNEWS.COM, INC. 11/98  
PATENTS PENDING  
WEB DESIGN BY VISUAL MEDIA  
GRAPHIC DESIGN BY GEORGE CASALE

**YOUR TRAVEL PERSONNEL AGENCY INC.**

**THE NATION'S LARGEST SOURCE OF**

**RATE THIS ARTICLE**

☐ EXCELLENT ☐ GOOD ☐ FAIR ☐ NO VALUE ☐ I AM A CONSUMER ☐ I AM IN THE TRAVEL INDUSTRY

INTERNET ZONE

FIG. 2

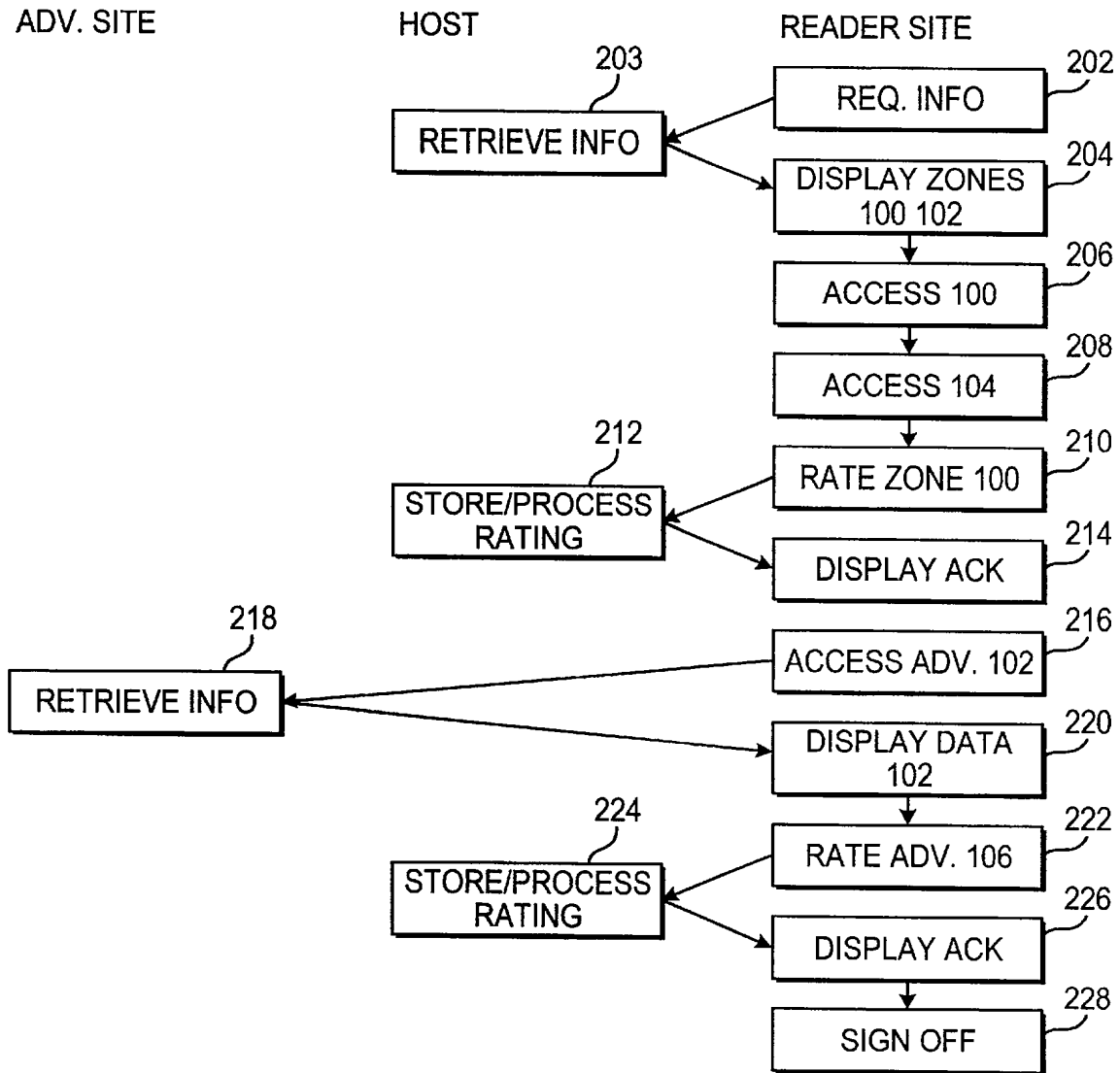


FIG. 3

## SURVEY RESULTS

TUE 12/22/98 09:20 EST

## ARTICLES

TEST ARTICLE 1				
EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	NO VALUE	PROFILE
41 VOTES	41 VOTES	41 VOTES	41 VOTES	OVERALL RATING: GOOD
25%	25%	25%	25%	TOTAL VOTERS: 164

HOME PAGE ARTICLE				
EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	NO VALUE	PROFILE
0 VOTES	1 VOTES	0 VOTES	0 VOTES	OVERALL RATING: GOOD
0%	100%	0%	0%	TOTAL VOTERS: 1

POPUP - TEST COMMENT				
EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	NO VALUE	PROFILE
0 VOTES	1 VOTES	0 VOTES	0 VOTES	OVERALL RATING: GOOD
0%	100%	0%	0%	TOTAL VOTERS: 1

FIG. 4A

## ADVERTISEMENTS

YOURS IN TRAVEL AD				
EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	NO VALUE	PROFILE
2 VOTES 40%	0 VOTES 0%	2 VOTES 40%	1 VOTES 20%	OVERALL RATING: FAIR TOTAL VOTERS: 5 CONSUMERS: 3 (60 %) INDUSTRY PROFESSIONALS: 2 (40 %)

ADVERTISE HERE AD				
EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	NO VALUE	PROFILE
3 VOTES 75%	1 VOTES 25%	0 VOTES 0%	0 VOTES 0%	OVERALL RATING: EXCELLENT TOTAL VOTERS: 4 CONSUMERS: 3 (75 %) INDUSTRY PROFESSIONALS: 1 (25 %)

FIG. 4B

TEST AD 1				
EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	NO VALUE	PROFILE
102 VOTES  50%	0 VOTES  0%	0 VOTES  0%	101 VOTES  50%	OVERALL RATING: FAIR TOTAL VOTERS: 203 CONSUMERS: 102 (50 %) INDUSTRY PROFESSIONALS: 101 (50 %)

BACK TO INDEX

TOTAL ARTICLES FOUND: 3  
TOTAL ADVERTISEMENTS FOUND: 3  
TOTAL ENTRIES FOUND: 6 ON TUE 12/22/98 09:20 EST

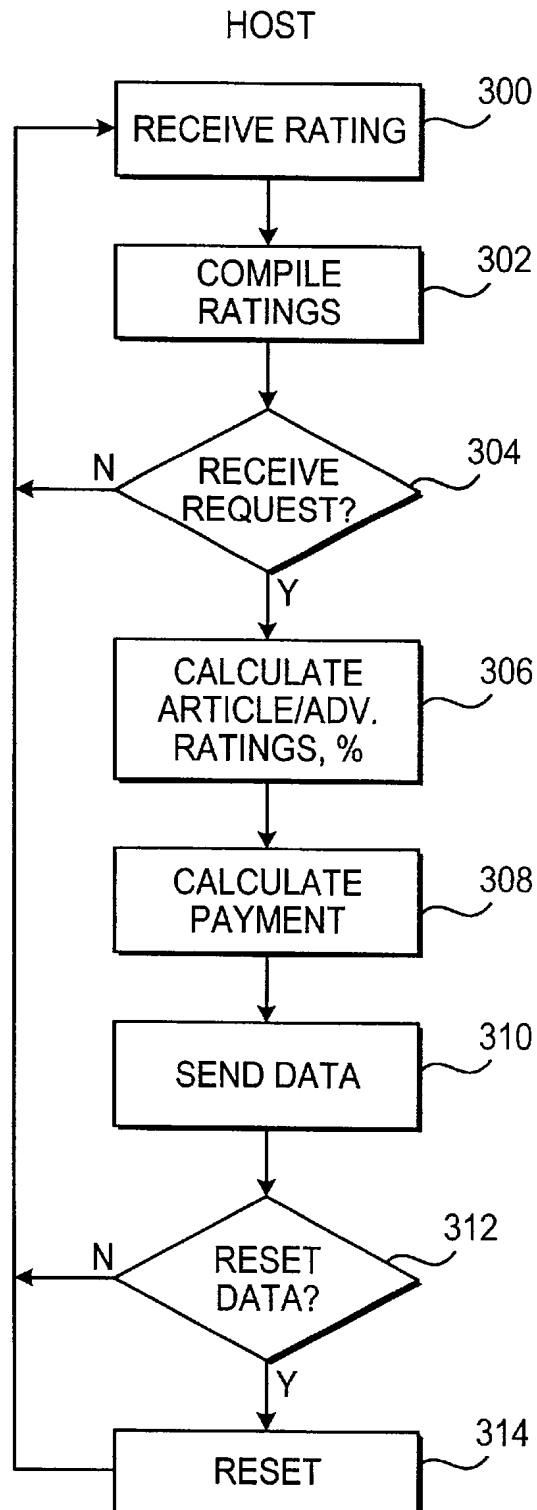
TO REMOVE DATA, ENTER PASSWORD BELOW...

<input type="text"/>	EDIT
----------------------	------

EXIT

ANOTHER 3.16 DESIGN!!

*FIG. 4C*

**FIG. 5**

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## WEB SITE WITH AUTOMATIC RATING SYSTEM

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### A. Field of Invention

This invention pertains to a web site host and method of operating the same which provides an automatic rating system for some of its contents. The rating system is used to generate a rating indicium which is sent to the content provider and/or to generate a payment therefor.

#### B. Description of the Prior Art

Web sites on the Internet are fast becoming the preferred way of providing information to readers. While in the past, a person looking for information had to subscribe to and read numerous magazines and other printed media to obtain certain information, much of the same information is available now on web sites. More particularly, articles covering virtually every facet of the business world as well as information related to relaxation, personal hobbies, vacations and similar subjects related to our private world are being written and published electronically so that they are readily available to any one in the world with a telephone and a PC or a TV set. A major problem that plagues the publishers of such information is how to get paid for the contents being provided. The problem has been solved by providing simultaneously with the information commercial advertisement, using banners or other advertising devices. However another problems that still remains is that it is difficult if not impossible under present conditions to determine whether or not the articles and/or advertisements being provided are satisfactory to the readers. Therefore there is a need in the field of electronic publishing for web page hosting and technique which can collect data from the readers indicative of the perceived quality of its contents.

### OBJECTIVES AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the above, it is the objective of the present invention to provide a system for presenting a web site which automatically collects specific qualitative information regarding the contents of the web site, including information concerning associated advertisement.

A further objective is to provide a host and which generates automatically a data base accumulating and compiling said information in an easily readable and informative format.

Other objectives and advantages of the invention shall become apparent from the following description. An electronic publishing system constructed in accordance with the present invention is used to display data over a computer based distributed network, said data including at least one article and/or advertisement. The system includes a receiving element receiving ratings from a reader evaluating said article and advertisement to generate said ratings, a data storage element receiving and storing information related to a site including at least one article and a plurality of advertisements, said information including said ratings, and a totaling element arranged to total ratings from a plurality of readers to generate rating indicia. The indicia may include, for example, including a combined article rating parameter for said article and/or a combined advertisement rating for said advertisement based on ratings from a plurality of readers. The indicia may further include data indicative of the number of readers who have provided said ratings and the percentage of readers who have rated the

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articles or advertisements as being, for instance excellent, good, fair or no value. The system described above is used to generate cumulative rating parameters on a host site of a distributed network based multiple computer information distribution system, said hosting an informational page including a plurality of articles and advertisements, by presenting said articles and advertisements to a plurality of readers, receiving from said readers a rating associated with at least one of said articles and advertisements, accumulating the responses from said readers said ratings, generating a cumulative rating parameter for articles and/or advertisements for which responses have been received; and providing said rating parameters to a requester together with associated statistical information.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows a block diagram of a web hosting site in accordance with this invention;

FIGS. 2 show a typical web page with rating zones in accordance with this invention;

FIG. 3 shows a flow chart for the operation of a system in accordance with this invention;

FIGS. 4A-C shows a typical table or data base for organizing the ratings for the articles and advertisements associated with the host site; and

FIG. 5 shows a flow chart for processing and delivery of the rating information.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIG. 1 shows a system 10 constructed in accordance with this invention which is essentially a web site server consisting of a microprocessor 12, a keyboard 14, a memory 16, a display 18 and a content input device 20. The memory 16 is used to save the data required to define a specific site. Each site is typically formed of a plurality of web pages and is defined using HTML or similar format. New content may be added through the content input device 20 which may be a floppy driver, or other similar data transfer device. The site is published through an ISP interface 22 in the usual manner.

Memory 16 includes several files, each file defining a web page of the subject site. For example, FIG. 2 shows how a typical page may look to a reader accessing the site. This particular page may describe to the reader how to install a particular piece of hardware on a PC. The page has two distinct zones. The main zone or portion of the page is the text 100 which provides actual content or information required by a reader. This text may include instructions on a computer-related issue, but of course it may include any kind of information, such as, but not restricted to:

Travelogues

Recipes;

Reviews of a book, play, magazine, musical selection or other literary criticism,

Actual literature text.

Also provided in zone 100 may be other types of information besides text, such as graphics, audio and visual information, etc. a second zone 102 is also provided which consists of advertisements. In fact, zone 102 may include a number of such advertisements, which can be spread around or even be embedded in zone 100, as at 102A. In other words the two zones 100, 102 need not be completely separated but may overlap in any fashion desired. Moreover, some of the advertisements such as advertisement 104B may include a link to a different web page. For example, if the content of



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zone 100 is a travel-related article describing an exotic location, the advertisements may be for an airline providing service to said location. This type of advertisement, as discussed above, may include a hot link so that 'clicking' on the advertisement may connect the reader to a web site providing information about fares, flight schedules and/or any other information, which may or may not be related to the location described in the main article of zone 100.

In accordance with this invention, a third type of zone 104, 106 is provided which is associated either with the main text of zone 100 or one of the advertisements of zone 102. These zones are used to invite the reader to provide rating information about the contents of the associated zone. For instance, in the zone 104 associated with zone 100, the reader is invited to rate the article as being one of "excellent (E)", "good (G)", "fair (F)" or "no value (NV)." Importantly, another field provided in zone 104 is a "comment" field. The reader may select this field, and then write messages describing his opinion.

Similarly, rating zone 106 associated with advertisement zone 102 is provided to obtain similar information about the respective advertisement. The reader may also be invited to indicate classification (i.e., consumer or travel professional) in the field, as at 106A.

Once the reader provides a rating, this rating is compiled with previous ratings by other readers in a data base stored in memory 16.

FIG. 3 shows details of operation of the system. The system consists of several sites remote from each, interconnected by a computer network system such as the Internet. Three of the sites of the system includes a reader site, a host site and an advertisement site.

Starting in step 202, a reader requests access information related to a subject of interest using ISP 22. At the host site, the request is received and, in response, information is retrieved from memory 16 (step 203) which is descriptive of the pages of the subject site including zones 100, 102, 104, 106. This information is returned to the reader site where in responses the zones 100, 102, 104, 106 are displayed in standard manner (Step 204).

In step 206, the reader reads the information or otherwise accesses it. In step 208 the reader accesses zone 104 and in step 210 he rates the article by selecting one of the appropriate bullets of zone 104. He may also add comments by selecting the "comment" field as discussed above. Once the reader has indicated his rating, he can select the 'submit' button and the rating is transmitted to the site host. At the site host, in step 212 the result of the rating is stored and an acknowledgment screen or message is returned to the reader. This acknowledgment screen or message is displayed in step 214.

In step 216, the reader accesses one of the advertisement zones 102 and reads the same. If the zone 102 includes a hot key which is activated by the reader, then in step 216, a message is sent to the advertising site requesting further information. In step 218 the requested additional information is retrieved and transmitted to the reader site. In step 220 the additional information is displayed.

In step 222 the reader accesses the associated rating site 106 and rates the advertisement in a manner similar to the article of zone 100. The rating is sent to the host site where it is stored in step 224. The host site then returns an acknowledgment. In step 226 the acknowledgment is displayed, and in step 228 the reader signs off from the site.

As previously mentioned, after a rating is received, when a request for a rating summary is received or at regular intervals, cumulative rating parameters are calculated for

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each article and advertisement. For example, the ratings received may be accumulated as follows. A data base is set up for each article and each advertisement. The data base is accumulated as described in the flow chart of FIG. 5. In step 300 of the flow chart a rating is received, as described in detail in the flow chart of FIG. 3. This rating may indicate for example that a current reader found an article (for instance, the 'test Article 1') to be excellent. Therefore in step 302 the result of this latest rating is accumulated with previous result, in this case by incrementing the count in the cell under the Excellent column in the row for the first article. As part of step 302, the total number of ratings for this article is summed.

Similar data bases are also generated for each of the advertisements. The purpose of these data bases, just like for the articles, is to record and summarize the responses from consumers and industry professionals.

In addition, for each rating, a percentage figure is shown indicating how many readers have voted for an article or advertisement as being excellent, etc.

Getting back to FIG. 5, in step 304 a check is performed to determine if a request has been received for a rating summary. When such a request has been received, then in step 306 an overall rating for each of the various articles is calculated if not performed before.

For example, in FIG. 4A, the test Article 1 received an overall rating of GOOD from a total of 164 voters. In FIG. 4B, the advertisement 'YOURS in Travel' received an overall rating "Fair" from a total of 5 voters, 3 of whom (or 60%) were consumers, and 2 (or 40%) were Industry Professionals.

The overall rating for each article or ad is calculated as follows.

The value of "OR" (overall rating) is obtained by calculating the number of entries in each rating sub-category (excellent, fair, good, or no value) for each article or ad. The percentage of the total is then calculated, then each percentage is run through a set of rules that determine the rating.

The rules basically check for any sub-category with the largest percentage. If one is found, that sub-category value is assigned to "OR."

If not found, "equal" status is checked between any two neighboring sub-categories. The value of the higher of the two categories is assigned to "OR."

If not found, either "good" or "fair" is assigned to "OR", depending on which specific sub categories are found to be "equal."

In step 308 a payment amount is generated for each article. This payment amount may be equal to a preselected base fee multiplied by a special rating parameter R of the corresponding article.

For example if the ratings in the respective columns for the subject article are E, G, F, NV then R may be expressed as:

$$R=W1*E+W2*G+W3*F+W4*NV$$

where W1, W2, W3 and W4 are preselected weighing factors. Typical values for these parameters may be 1.5, 1, 0, and 0.

In step 310 the data bases are sent to the requester, or alternatively, only the total columns and the rating parameters are sent. FIGS. 4A-4C illustrate data collected and tabulated by rating, as well as the background (i.e., consumer/industry pro) of the various readers.

In step 312 a check is performed to determine if the data bases are to be reset or edited. If not, normal processing

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continues. Otherwise in step 314, a password is requested, (see bottom of FIG. 4C) and if a correct password is entered, the data and/or the format of the data bases can be edited.

Although the communication between the requester for the rating data and the host site may be performed in any secure manner, preferably a secure, password enabled Internet access means may be used, in which case, the data bases can be presented in the form of web pages.

Moreover, the various page components discussed may be presented to the reader in various forms. For example, instead of being presented co-extensively with zones 100, 102, rating zones 104, 106 may be presented pop-up menus.

Numerous modifications may be made to this invention without departing from its scope as defined in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A web site rating system comprising:

a host site and a reader site connected to one another via a computer based distributed network, said host site comprising:

a transmitting element for electronically transmitting at least one article from said host site to said reader site;

a receiving element for receiving rating information from said reader site at which a reader has evaluated and rated said article;

a data storage element for storing said rating information;

a processing element for processing said rating information in response to a request for a rating summary and generating an overall rating of each article based on the rating information received from those of the plurality of readers who have read an article and have provided rating information thereon; and

a payment generator for generating an amount to be paid for the article, the amount being based on a preselected base fee multiplied by a special rating parameter.

2. The system of claim 1 wherein each reader designates one of a plurality of rating levels for said article, and wherein said processing element generates said combined ratings using a preselected relationship for said rating levels.

3. The system of claim 1, wherein said rating information comprises a rating chosen by the reader from a plurality of rating categories, and

wherein said overall rating of each article is calculated by calculating the total number of readers who submitted ratings for each article, calculating the number of readers who submitted ratings in each rating category for each article, calculating the percentage of readers who submitted a rating for each rating category for each article, and choosing the rating category for which the greatest percentage of readers submitted ratings.

4. The system of claim 1, wherein said rating information comprises a rating chosen by the reader from a plurality of rating categories (E, G, F, NV), and

wherein said special rating parameter (R) is calculated using the following algorithm:

$$R=W1*E+W2*G+W3*F+W4*NV,$$

where W1, W2, W3 and W4 are preselected weighing factors.

5. A method of generating an amount to be paid for an article stored on a host site of a distributed network based multiple computer information distribution system, said method comprising:

transmitting said article to a plurality of readers at a reader site;

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receiving from said readers ratings associated with said article;

storing said ratings in a data storage element;

processing said ratings in response to a request for a rating summary;

generating an overall rating for said article for which ratings have been received;

transmitting said overall rating to a requester together with the number of readers that provided ratings; and generating the amount to be paid for the article, the amount being based on a preselected base fee multiplied by a special rating parameter.

6. A method of generating an amount to be paid for an article stored on a host site of a distributed network based multiple computer information distribution system, said method comprising:

transmitting the article from the host site to a reader site; receiving rating information from the reader site at which a reader has evaluated and rated the article;

storing the rating information; and

generating an amount to be paid for the article, the amount being based on the rating information.

7. The method of claim 5 further comprising generating a spread sheet descriptive of the article on a page of said host site, together with corresponding rating parameters, receiving rating information requests and transmitting in response to said requests said spread sheet.

8. The method of claim 5 further comprising displaying a rating menu associated with said article.

9. The method of claim 5 further comprising displaying a rating menu associated with said article, said rating menu indicating a plurality of rating levels; and selecting one of said levels by said reader to generate said rating.

10. The method of claim 9 comprising providing said menu with a reader skill level selection choice, wherein said rating generated by reader includes a reader skill parameter related to said reader skill.

11. The method of claim 10 further comprising generating a spread sheet indicative of ratings selected by readers for various articles.

12. The method of claim 11 further comprising several spread sheets, each spread sheet being associated with a reader skill level.

13. A method of generating an overall rating of an advertisement on a host site of a distributed network based multiple computer information distribution system, said method comprising:

transmitting said advertisement to a plurality of readers at a reader site;

receiving from said readers ratings associated with said advertisement together with the reader's classification in a particular field;

storing said ratings in a data storage element;

processing said ratings in response to a request for a rating summary;

generating an overall rating for said advertisement for which ratings have been received;

transmitting said overall rating to a requester; and

the requester using said overall rating to determine the effectiveness of said advertisement.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein said receiving step comprises receiving from said readers ratings associated with said advertisement together with information regarding whether the reader is a consumer or a tradesperson.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Appendix C: Related Proceedings**

[NONE]